THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATE AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PIRESERVATION, PROPAGA.

TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL COMPRESENTED VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

WHOLE NO. 1004.

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1850.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Boston Courier.

NATIONAL POLITICS OF THE UNION. Whatever speculations people may indulge in as one of the present controversy, they undergone some change inst that prospects have undergone some change shin a week of two. Distuncion is no longer a pic of serious discourse. That cry which many and with so much alarm is suddenly dropped, as Southern Convention is already getting into bad g at the South; it is now an even bet, to say the or at the South; R is so a gust of party passion as, that this offspring of a gust of party passion is dispersed, it is born. That this storm is quieted, ve owe to Mr. Webster. Those who cavil at his a speech, cannot deprive him of the merit of ring done this service. 'The past, at least, is se-

frowning visages directed towards the Massa-Various individuals, zealous in good cause, tell us they are 'disappointed.' This are natural. Mr. Webster could not fail to In the midst of violence, he coun-In the midst of party spirit, he as-In the midst of vague and mes a national spirit. In the inidst of vague and curvagant discourse, he talks the language of com-cessors. In the midst of high and unhealthy insulus, he applies a sedative. In the midst of insulus, he applies a sedative, and blind eal, and furious impulse he reminds American citstitution, and the sacredness of law. It is easy astitution, and the saccofferings are not acceptable understand why these offerings are not acceptable the craving appetite of certain people, who forget ave been over-dosed.

how much they have been over-dosed.

Disappointed!—What did these persons expect?
A man who has no precise notion of what he expects, has no right to say he is disappointed; and if he expects what is unreasonable, he is still less justice. d in complaining of disappointment. There is tifed in complaining of disappointment. There is a plain question which these disappointed individuals, we surmise, have neglected to ask themselves. What went ye out to see? Did they expect Mr. Webster's speech to be an echo of all the wild talk that has uttered, in season and out of season, on the men whose zeal has far outrun Did they expect Daniel Webster stand up in the Senate of the United States, and deliver an inflammatory party harangue, when the subject, the time, and the occasion, required of him a sober, constitutional argument? If he is wrong in he facts, correct him; if he is weak in his argu-ments, confute him; but why abuse him for speaking as a Senator in a Senator's place? He has said some things which they do not like, unquestionably. rarity indeed. Men rarely like to be reminded of

We have a due respect for the wisdom of these sappointed gentlemen, but we beg leave to hint our uspicions that they are more scared than hurt. After all, what have they lost? Mr. Webster has spoen, and they have criticised his speech—many of tem, we are quite certain, before reading it. But them put their hands in their pockets, and tell us what is missing. Lot them food round upon the . What good thing has Mr. Webster which yesterday stood upon its own gs? He has, it seems, disappointed some who knew to what they expected. Did he ever promise to go in inch beyond the constitutional limit in the war ainst slavery? Does any reasonable man re-ire him to go an inch beyond it now? It is some asolation to Mr. Webster, in casting his eye over be unfriendly criticisms upon his speech that one-half upon a charge which contradicts the her half; for while a moiety of the captious critics charge him with being a recreant to his own party and principles, the other half find it equally clear to he eyes of the world, that his conduct is notoriously e abridged of half its bulk by self-de

Why this outcry against Mr. Webster? Has no eise spoken freely? Have the defamers of Mr. Vebster read the speech of Mr. Seward?-a man nts the extreme North of opinion and eeing on the slavery question—who leads the forelled to drop his declamation, and take

Mr. Foote-Did I not rightly understand the Senstor to say that he would have voted to admit Caliomia as a slave State, if she had voluntarily inserted

ich a provision in her constitution ?
Mr. Seward—Yes, sir; under these extraordinary cumstances of conquest, of compact, of abandon-eat, of impossibility to give a territorial government, a constitution adopted by the people, and of dis-emberment of the empire if she was rejected—under ese circumstances, I would have received California, lough she had come, to my profound regret, as a ave State!

la Mr. Seward therefore a 'recreant son?' Is he he read out of the Whig porty and out of the Liberty party for this declaration? We hear no such rom his constituents of New York, while athemas are thundered forth at Mr. Webster. If this be not making fish of one and flesh of anothe we do not understand the o'd proverb. It strikes us that a few moments of cool reflection would set many neasy people right about this matter.

s tone will probably be kept up in some ers against Mr. Webster's speech. ints are generally expressed in a vague and indewhich means everything and means noth-The more distinct asseverations are inconsistent oth notorious facts, inconsistent with common sense, and inconsistent with themselves. That speech will and inconsistent with themselves. That speech will stand. Cavillers may but their heads against it, but they will find it immovable.

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,

oad and general as the casing air. It will stand higher in reputation, twenty, fifty, an unded years hence, than it does at this moment.
The reader of history at that day will remember with smile, or rather will not remember at all, that when first came forth, it was carped at by this newspaper ritic, and that pampileteer, and the other eloquent polic spoter:—how critical microscopes were applied to this and that paragraph, and formal scrutiniss made into the characters of an empiletion. les made into the chronology of an emendation. a mountain, are unworthy of a moment's reby die to-morrow; the great work, over attempt to cast a feeble shadow, lives for ne. Its massy proportions and true national etry will stand before posterity in all their pow-Mr. Webster need not fear for hands. It is one of the main pillars on which will rest the gigantic fabric of his political

That he fully expected a certain loss of popularity this quarter, by his recent course, we have no cabt. As little do we doubt that he is fully preparately. constitution of the United States in his hand and see if he can operation a fact, incomparing the content of the Constitution of the United States in his hand and see if he can operation a fact, incomparing the Constitution of the United States in his hand and see if he can operation a fact, incomparation as a spingiple. and see if he can question a fact, impugn a principle or controvert an argument set forth in that speech

The Courier, in this matter, is inentire unison with the Washington Union and Charleston Mercury.

THE UNION' PRAISING MR. WEBSTER.

only of general approbation, but of admiration. We venture to say, that never did Mr. Webster, in all the pride of place and in the height of his renown, deserve more respect for any of his efforts, than he

has obtained by the speech before us.

We have read all the speech as it comes from the

The times had come which try men's souls. The country was in danger. Discord was brandishing her torch; and this glorious Union was threatened with dissolution. The public voice began to call out the Senator from Massachusetts to the post of duty. But had he the moral courage to meet the occasion?
Was he prepared to risk every thing for his country? There were anxious doubts entertained about it. Much was said, and much was unsaid.

The trial is over, and he has passed the fiery ordeal. It gives us pleasure to say, that Mr. Webster has even exceeded the 'public expectation.'

From the Charleston Courier.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

ings of the South, which entitle the gifted and eloquent speaker to the gratitude of the South, and the applause of all good men. This noble effort of oratory and statesmanship, so well-timed and so boldly tory and statesmanship, so well-timed and so boldly ventured, will place Mr. Webster higher than ever in the popular estimation, and deeper than ever in the

WEBSTER AT THE SOUTH

The Richmond Enquirer, which perhaps has never before spoken one word in praise of Daniel Webster, is, of course, highly delighted with his speech in behalf of slavery; but the plaudits which it heaps upon the great man of the East are accompanied by such sinister compliments to his countrymen, that it is doubtful whether they will be much relished by the Segnator. Here is an extract:— Senator. Here is an extract :-

'In this last effort, he has been benting his hark endeavoring to carry his vessel into port under the guns of the most selfish and penurious constituency at ever ruled a public man. How far the advanta ges of his course will go to disarm their revenge of ges of his course will go to disarm their revenge of its fury, remains to be seen; but we cannot believe that his own immolation will follow his present ac-tion. The Yankee will never frown upon an agent that will keep him fifteen shillings, rather than, by getting another, lose them all. In the present contro-versy, Mr. Webster has taken national ground. The patriotic of his own State will sustain him, although miserable pedlers for notoriety, in Massachusetts, will defame and abuse him.

Webster's speech is also a skilful and brilliant argument of a powerful advocate. It gives cheering indications that the moneyed men and manufacturers of New England are aroused to the dangers that threaten the Union and their interests-and, with ngular tact and great moral courage, he has step ed forward and put forth to the world an argumen which, while responsive to the friends of the Con-stitution, is eminently calculated to carry along the judgment of his peculiar constituents, and conciliate them to his side.'

HEAR MR. CALHOUN'S ORGAN.

The Charleston Mercury and Courier both nd, in warm terms, the late speech of Senator Webster. The Mercury says-

'We cordially respond to that testimony of appro al; and take occasion to say, that, whether or we merit the character of ultraism so liberally allowed to us, we have never had any of that ultraism which could prompt us to view such a discussion of a great public question as Mr. Webster has here preited to the country, with any other feelings than miret to the country, want and delight.

Not that we wholly agree with him, not that there

are not many points of disagreement, but nowhere has he urged his opinions offensively; and when he eaches the true grounds of the present controversy, e marks his way so clearly, and treads so loyally on he plain track of the Constitution and pledges of the Government, that the difficulty is not to agree, but o disagree with him. With such a spirit as Mr. Webster has shown, it no longer seems impossible to bring this sectional contest to a close; and we feel now, for the first time since Congress hope that it may be so adjusted.

From the Richmond Whig. ALL APPREHENSIONS ALLAYED.

Among the contributions to the great purpose of Anong the contributions to the great purpose of mational harmony, we look upon the speech of Mr. Webster as the most admirable. * We wanted no evidence of the high ability of Daniel Webster; but we did need proof of the high qualities which this speech evinces. We have feared the vast intellect views of the speech evinces. We have feared the vast intellect of Mr. Webster: his stupendous powers of reasoning have caused us to distrust the conclusions of the been removed, and our apprehensions allayed. We may now freely express our admiration of this display of great ability, with our renewed confidence in the patriotism of the Statesman who made it.

There was a meeting of Garris others, at Faneuil Hall, on Monday night.

From the Richmond Compiler. MORE THAN GREAT - SUBLIME!

The speech of Mr. Webster is more than great, it The speech of Mr. Webster is more than great, it is subline. Its sublimity consists not in its mere merits as an oration, but in the exalted patrictism manifested by the speaker throughout. Mr. Webster has often delivered speeches which the critics might adjudge to be more eloquent; never before has he spoken under circumstances of such critical emergency, and never before has he displayed such moral courage as on this occasion. The sentiment which the speech will first excite in the mind of every reader in the South or in the North, not wholly abandoned to extreme opinions, will be a sense of relief. From the Norfolk (Va.) Herald.

For the first time, we are confident, Daniel Webster.

For the first time, we are confident, Daniel Webster speaks throughout, the language of strength and the strength and the

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We commence to-day, and shall conclude toothers. We have heard but one opinion on the subject, though we are aware that the fanatics, and free-soilers, and demagogues of the North, will not all concur in this general tribute of approbation.

The times had come which try men's souls country was in decreased and the subject that is receiving higher encoming the subject, though we are aware that the fanatics, and free-soilers, and demagogues of the North, will not all concur in this general tribute of approbation.

The times had come which try men's souls country was in decreased and though the subject that is receiving higher encomings from all quarters and all sorts of people than any other speech of modern times. It is indeed a noble production—lofty, liberal and patriotic in tone and sentiment, magnificently eloquent, and through the subject that is receiving higher encomings from all quarters and all sorts of people than any other speech of modern times. It is indeed a noble production—lofty, liberal and patriotic in tone and sentiment, magnificently eloquent, and through the subject that the fanatics and free-soilers, and demagogues of the North, will not all concur in this general tribute of approbation. we are sure, will peruse it with singular pleasure. It meets with almost universal commendation from the Southern and Western Press. And most richly does it merit all praise, for it is the speech in spirit, in manner, in matter, in ability, in eloquence and moral grandeur, for the occasion.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehen Mebster has even exceeded the 'public expectation.'

Webster has even exceeded the 'public expectation.'

He has pursued a bold yet conciliatory course, which is suitable to the times; and the very peculiarity of lasiah Randall, late of Blakely, Ala. She is supposition enhances the merits of his course.

The above reward with the part of the property of a blakely, of a negro girl named JUDY, lately bought of the Estate of Isaiah Randall, late of Blakely, Ala. She is supposed to harbored in Baldwin county.

The above reward with the part of the property of the property is the property of the property

Will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, in The speech of Mr. Webster, of which we publish a sketch this morning, is a noble oblation on the altar of patriotism and the Union. While containing some matters to which Southern minds cannot be expected to assent, it is pervaded with a spirit of moderation, fairness and good faith on the subject of slavery, and manly and generous respect and consideration for the constitutional rights, honor and feelings of the South which entitle the grifted and elements. Will be sold to cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the court-house door in Pikeville, on the first Monday in September next, a mulatto man who calls himself ALFRED, and says he belongs to Dr. Wm. Tate, near Tuscumbia; he is a stout, well-made boy, 5 feet 10 3-4 inches high, some 30 or 35 years old, weighing some 170 or 180 pounds; in-slavery, and manly and generous respect and consideration for the constitutional rights, honor and feelings of the South which entitle the grifted and elements.

mh 2 6m

BY JOHN S. GEYER.

By John S. Geyer. 46 Royal street. Public Auction every day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For Sale—a very likely Negro Woman, who is a No. 1 cook, washer and ironer. Also, a middle-aged Negro Woman, a cook, washer and ironer; to good home she will be sold low.

Angly to 75 Daupnin st., opposite Francisco

For Sale-a prime Negro Man, about 22 years of

age, a jobbing carpenter and field hand, and accus-tomed to the care of horses. Health and titles gua-ranteed. Apply to JOHN S. GEYER, ranteed. Apply to JOHN S. GEYER, mh 8 Auct. and Com. Agent, 46 Royal st.

For Sale-a prime and likely Negro Man, about 24 years of age, a first rate cook, waiting man, about servant, &c. Health and titles guaranteed. Apply to JOHN S. GEYER, Auct. and Com. Agent, 46 Royal st.

For Sale-a Negro Man, aged about 25 years, a

Negro for Sale .- A likely Negro Fellow, 8 years of age, a good farm hand, and well suited for plantation purposes—will be sold low by mh15 A. C. CHESBROUGH, 2 Com. st.

WEBSTER AND CALHOUN.

Having made these remarks, let me say that I took great pleasure in listening to the declarations of the honorable Senator from Mussachusetts upon several points. He puts himself upon the fulfilment of the contract of Congress in the resolutions of Texas annexation, for the admission of the four new States provided for by those resolutions to be formed out of the territory of Texas. All that was manly, states-manlike, and calculated to do good, because just. He went further; he condemned, and rightfully con-demned, and in that he has shown great firmness, the course of the North relative to the stipulations of the Constitution for the restoration of fugitive slaves; but permit me to say, for I desire to be candid upon vided for by those resolutions to be formed out of all subjects, that if the Senator, together with many friends on this side of the chamber, puts his confidence in the bill which has been reported here, fur dence in the bill which has been reported here, luther to extend the laws of Congress upon this subject, it will prove fallacious. It is impossible to execute any law of Congress until the people of the States shall co-operate.

I heard the gentleman with great pleasure say, that he would not vote for the Wilmot proviso, for he

regarded such an act unnecessary, considering that Nature had already excluded slavery. As far as the new acquisitions are concerned, I am disposed to leave them to be disposed of as the hand of Nature shall determine. It is what I have always insisted upon.—J. C. Calhoun's reply to Mr. Webster.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a late Convention in Wilmington, N. C. Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure the riews of the Hon. Daniel Webster, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the question of sla of Mr. Webster: his supernoous powers of the have caused us to distrust the conclusions of the human judgment. His great influence in the North country. The high and none stand which he might occupy, try. And further, that this Convention considers the property of the country of the convention of the property of the country. The high and noble stand which he has taken would confirm any position which he might occupy.

try. And further, that this Convention considers the We have always regarded such a mind as his, without the control of virtuous and patriotic purpose, as more dangerous than useful. But our distrust has have labored to sustain the Constitutional rights of the Southern people.

> There was a meeting of Garrisonites, and others, at Faneuil Hall, on Monday night, to express indignation against Mr. Webster's great speech. The master spirits of this assembly, white, black and grey, were of the ultra stamp—Parker, the transcendental semi-infidel, and Wendell Phillips, the disuminnist, were the chief scales. the disunionist, were the chief speakers. Some resolutions were offered by Parker, which were cheered by Garrison, the anti-Christian, anti-sab bath, anti-human government disunionist, who pro-bably helped Parker write them. Alas for the god-like Daniel! there remains nothing of him, not even a small spot of grease. He is used up, and, sad to relate, our glorious Union is dissolved—all but. —Boston Olive Branch.

or in the South or in the North, not wholly abandoned to extreme opinions, will be a sense of relief. * "

Mr. Webster has placed himself in an attitude, which, if he were to do nothing more during the remainder of his days to add to his fame, must command for him the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen to the latest posterity.

Wender Prillips and several other crack-brained disunionists let off their gas in Faneuil Hall last night to a large number of people who went to see and hear the fun. These precious worthies are for him the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen to the latest posterity.

The Liberator. | upon them and upon following generations will be so deeply corrupting, that it never can be wiped out

SPEECH OF REV. SAMUEL R. WARD,

given for Senator Seward.]

iness to receive a letter from him a few days since, [Mr. Ward sat down amidst rapturous applause.] in which he said he never would swerve from his poition as the friend of freedom. (Applause.) To be sure, I agree not with Senator Seward in polities, but when an individual stands up for the rights of men against the slaveholders, I care not for party disinctions. He is my brother. (Loud cheers.)

We have here much of common cause and interes this matter. That infamous bill of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, proves itself to be like all other propositions

of us are accustomed to look as to our father land ust as we all look back to England as our mother ountry-you have a Daniel who has deserted the ause of freedom. We, too, in New York, have a Daniel who has come to judgment, only he don't izen-a denizen! come quite fast enough to the right kind of judg-nent. (Tremendous enthusiasm.) Daniel S. Dick-rescue a slave of half blood, who had been sentenced

erning the surrender of fugitive slaves, is to apply ed to break the wall. cerning the surrender of fugitive slaves, is to apply alike to your State and to our State, if it shall ever apply at all. But we have come here to make a common oath upon a common altar, that that bill shall never take effect. (Applause.) Honorable Senators may record their names in its behalf, and it may have the sanction of the House of Representatives; but we the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people, who are superior to both Houses and the people that the people that

than this, it is always the term which makes right and on the 13th I went into court, called a jury, after yield to wrong; it has always been accursed since having pleaded not guilty: then altered my plea, and pleaded guilty.

This was done upon agreement between my atthe South demands. They seek to prove to Northern

of the whole, except the support of that bill which

You will remember that that bill of Mr. Mason says nothing about color. Mr. Phillips, a man whom I always loved, (applause,) a man who taught me my horn-book on this subject of elavery, when I was a poor boy, has referred to Marshfield. There is a man who sometimes lives in Marshfield, and who has the reputation of having an honorable dark skin. Who knows but that some postmaster may have to sit upon the very gentleman whose character you have been discussing to-night? (Hear, hear.) 'What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander.' (Laughter.) If this bill is to relieve grievances, why not make an application to the immortal Daniel of Marshfield? [Applause.] There is no such thing as complexion mentioned. It is not only true that the fifty avanothing about color. Mr. Phillips, a man whom of Massachusetts-it is not only true that the fifty and sisters at home in Western New York thousand colored men of New York may be taken—
though I pledge you there is one, whose name is Sam
gar, so heard he my mother and sisters at their Wes-Ward, who will never be taken alive—(Tremendous applaute)—not only is it true that the fifty thousand black men in New York may be taken, but any one else also can be captured. My friend Theodore Parker alluded to Ellen Crafts. I had the pleasure of taking tea with her and scormanical back men in New York may be taken, but any one else also can be captured. My friend Theodore Parker alluded to Ellen Crafts. I had the pleasure of taking tea with her and scormanical beaute of taking tea with her and scormanical beaute of the pleasure of taking tea with her and scormanical beaute of the pleasure of taking tea with her and scormanical beaute of the pleasure of the p taking tea with her, and accompanied her here tonight. She is far whiter than many who come here
slave-catching. This line of distinction is so nice that
you cannot tell who is white or black. As Alexander Pope used to say, 'White and black soften and
blend in so years the many who come here
condition of my family. I have just here able to keen

der Pope used to say, 'White and black soften and blend in so many thousand ways, that it is neither white nor black.' (Loud plaudits.)

This is the question, Whether a man has a right to himself and his children, his hopes and his happiness, for this world and the world to come. That is a question which, according to this bill, may be decided by any backwoods postmaster in this State or any other. On this is a monstrous proposition; and any other. O, this is a monstrous proposition; and I do thank God, that if the Slave Power have such demands to make on us, that the proposition has come now—now, that the people know what is being done—now that the public mind is turned toward this subject—now that they are trying to find what is the truth on this subject.

Sir, what must be the moral influence of this speech of Mr. Webster on the minds of young men, lawyers and others, here in the North? They turn their eyes towards Daniel Webster as towards a superior mind, and a legal and constitutional oracle. If they shall catch the spirit of this speech, its influence

I am thankful that this, my first entrance into Bos-Of New-York, at the Anti-Webster meeting in Fanenil me the pleasure and privilege of uniting with you, in Hall, March 25th, 1850.

I am here to-night simply as a guest. You have uttering my humble voice against the two Daniels, and of declaring, in behalf of our people, that if the met here to speak of the sentiments of a Senator of fugitive slave is traced to our part of New York State, your State whose remarks you have the honor to repudiate. In the course of the remarks of the gentle- him, the law which says, 'Thou shalt not return to man who preceded me, he has done us the favor to the master the servant that is escaped unto thee, make honorable mention of a Senator of my own but he shall dwell with thee in thy gates, where it State-Wm. H. Seward. [Three hearty cheers were liketh him best.' And if our postmasters cannot maintain their constitutional oaths, and cannot live I thank you for this manifestation of approbation of without playing the pander to the slave-hunter, they man who has always stood head and shoulders need not live at all. Such crises as these leave us to above his party, and who has never receded from his the right of Revolution, and if need be, that right position on the question of slavery. It was my hap- we will, at whatever cost, most sacredly maintain.

From the Boston Republican. LETTER PROM REV. CALVIN PAIRBANK

BOSTON, MARCH 19th, 1850.

CITIZENS OF BOSTON:—I am happy, after your anxiety for my release from prison has been gratified, to visit you with the anticipation that I shall be permitted to give you a public expression of the gratitude I feel for your timely interference in my behalf.

I was sentenced, as most of you perhaps are Northern dough-faces who are willing to pledge themselves, if you will pardon the uncouth language of a backwoodsman, to lick up the spittle of the slavocrats, and swear it is delicious. (Applause.)

You of the old Bay State,—a State to which many for a country of the superior of the state dictated by a sense of duty, and the spontaneous up-rising of my heart, to honor with an expression of thankfulness, limited only by my inability, and the

poverty of the English language to describe.

Now I live!—Now I am free!—Now I am a cit-

ment. (Tremendous enthusiasm.) Daniel S. Dickinson represents some one, I suppose, in the State of
New York; God knows, he don't represent me. I
can pledge you, that our Daniel will stand cheek by
jowl with your Daniel. (Cheers.) He was never
known to surrender slavery, but always to surrender liberty.

The bill of which you most justly complain, concerving the surrender of forcitive slaves is to surlender by the surrender of forcitive slaves is to surlender by the surrender of forcitive slaves is to surlender by the surrender with which I attempt-

Miss Delia Ann Webster having been tried and the Executive too, (hear, hear,) we the problem in the Executive too, (hear, hear,) we the problem in the Executive too, (hear, hear,) we the problem in the Executive too, (hear, hear,) we the problem in the problem Though there are many attempts to get up comproon the 13th of February, in Lexington, if he would omit to sign that bill which would make it a law; than this, it is always the term which makes right

peated rounds of applause.) I was saying, sir, that to reverse the somewhat singular, and yet historically true, son, Commonwealth Attorney, and Richard Pindell, that whensoever these compromises are proposed, the sound to occur to assist the State, in which the sound to occur in the s there are men of the North who seem to foresee that they had agreed to occupy no time in a speech. I have made and the Northern men, who think their constituency will not look into these matters, will seek to do more than the Northern men. They seek to prove to Northern men. They seek to prove to Northern men. men that all is right and all is fair; and this is the game Webster is attempting to play.

'O,' says Webster, 'the will of God has fixed that matter; we will not re-enact the will of God.' Sir, you remember the time in 1841, '42, '43 and '44, when it was said that Texas could never be annexed. The design of such dealing was that you should believe it, and then, when you thought yourselves secure, they would spring the trap upon you. And now it is their wish to seduce you into the belief that slavery never will go there, and then the slavehold-savery never will go there, and then the slavehold-savery may be a fast as possible. It is shift was the slave was not a sinful one. But, tenacity to what I know to be right, men that all is right and all is fair; and this is the would not-I could not-sacrifice one sentiment of ers will drive slavery there as fast as possible. I think that this is the most contemptible proposition I find always the best guide to safety and happiness. I find that availability consists in taking true grounds.

In the fall of 1848, there was a motion made in would attempt to make the whole North the slave-catchers of the South.

You will remember that that bill of Mr. Mason says nothing about color. Mr. Phillips, a man whom

From the New York Independent. MR. WEBSTER - MR. SEWARD -- RECAP-TURING PUGITIVE SLAVES.

We could not have believed, fifteen years ago, when the name of Webster made every New Eng-lander proud, that we should live to feel shame and ignation because he had betrayed the faith and nor of the Commowealth of the Pilgrims. Mr. Webster has not spoken for New England, nor for Webster has not spoken for New England, nor for the Free States. Do not the sudden laudations of the South scorch him? Is the public mind in the South such that they would acclaim the expounder of the Constitution, if he really stood forth as the exponent, not or the really stood forth as the exponent, not or the realty, or or the West, or South, but as the representative of all men, of every section, throughout the nation, who loved a true Liberty and common Humanity?

Those who say the most of the violation which Constitution, are very silent as to the violation which

Those who say the most of the violation of the Constitution, are very silent as to the violation which obedience to it in this respect obliges us to inflict upon its foundation principles, upon the Declaration of Independence, and upon the Bill of Rights. To deny the inalienable right of liberty in every man unconvicted of crime—to deny the rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury—to deny the rights of conscience and the rights of family—all this is thought to be quite natural and case. But where in this to be quite natural and easy. But when in this conflict in the Constitution to be quite natural and easy. But when in this con-flict in the Constitution—when in an instrument which denies its own radical principles—we choose to be governed by its foundation law, and not by the special and inconsistent exception, then Daniel Webster finds it easy to appeal to the North in be-half of 'constitutional obligations'; declares that the complaints against the North are 'well founded,' and 'complete he repredied.'

and 'ought to be remedied.'

Mr. Webster remembered all Southern grievancies, but entirely forgot the flagrant indignities heaped upon the North. Our citizens have been lynched for the suspicion of holding free sentiments; letters and papers have been refused a channel in the national smile, it has been freely actional could be the freely action to the freely action and papers have been refused a channel in the national mail; it has been freely said, and it was no vain threat, that a lamp-post or tree should be that man's rostrum who dared to own abolitionism in Southern territory; free colored citizens have been kidnapped and carried into hopeless slavery from our midst; our ships and boats could not carry colored cooks, stewards or sailors, without having their service withheld from them; our whole free colored population are denied the right of travel and resipopulation are denied the right of travel and residence in slave States, which the Constitution guaranties to all citizens; they are arrested if found,

when our States, justly incensed at high outrages perpetrated against citizens and commerce, protested, they were answered with scorn and defiance. When, to avoid public scandal, and as the most direct and peaceable method, they sent venerable men to defend our citizens in the courts of slave States, their lives were threatened, innocent females in their family insulted, and all of them driven head-long out of the State. These, and other like shame-less outrages, are familiar to the North. Mr. Webster has not slept for the last fifteen years, that he is ignorant of them. But not one word did he find to say. His face was to the South; his back he penned a paragraph, and caused it to be inserted in his printed speech. This makes the matter worse. We thank him for no supplemental thoughts—none that did not occur to him as part and parcel of his original design; certainly for none which lisp for the North by the side of words that thundered for the South. His thoughts for Slavery were first; it was only afterward, and upon suggestion, that he thought for Liberty!

That portions of the commercial world approve

his speech, is as true as that they would favor any man and any speech that should settle the slavery question, and leave commerce unthreatened, unjar-They do not so much care how it is settled, as that it be in some way settled. moral principle is an abstraction—a thing for philosophic leisure. They talk of practical judgment, of all these things mean such a handling of a question as will give thrift to business. Enterprise is the sum of manhood with them; profits are the great re-alities of life; prosperity is always commercial, and the deepest moral delinquencies and the wildest laxity are venal, if commerce still flourishes and riches increase. In personal morals, the commercial world are no whit behind others: but national questions

and personal morals they put upon different bases.

It is well, therefore, that commercial judgment are not the judgments of society at large. thinkers scatte red abroad that have of thought. There are thousands of int teachers, multitudes of ministers, physicians, law-yers, who find the free and fearless application of the great rules of rectitude, to all national questions, unby any second thoughts of It is enough for them that mercial drift. It is enough for them that a thing is right. They know no higher platform. They are sure that thrift follows right, as sure as summer follows the returning sun. To these are to be added millions of farmers and hundreds of thousands of mechanic beautiful and the sure of the sure echanics biassed and bent sometimes by party heats, but on questions not formed on that anvi when such men as Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, and Daniel Webster stand up without a blush to declare that Northern citizens are bound to provide for catching and restoring fugitive slaves, they separate

themselves from the sympathy of nine out of every ten true men in the North and West. Does Mr. Webster believe that he is the Exponent of Massa-chusetts, of New England, in this monstrous inhumanity? Pass enactments enough to fill all the ar-chives of the Senate, and your slave-catcher shall not budge an inch faster or farther than he now does in the North. Every village will spurn him. Every yeoman along the valleys will run the slave and trip the shameless hunter. Bread and shelter, protection and direction will be the slave's portion north of Manual Control of the slave of the slave's portion of the slave and direction will be the slave's portion north of Mason and Dixon's line, with more certainty and effect every year that elapses, until the day of Emancipation. It will be so, not from any special liking to the blacks, for they are not favorites; not from any hostility to the South, for on any other question than slavery the South will find no truer friends than in the North. It will be so, because since the world began the sypathies of common men, have been with the weak and oppressed. In that sympathy, they have conformed to the fundamental law of humanity which lies deeper in the consciousness of honest men, than any national compact can ever go. Man cannot plant parchments as deep as God plants principles. The Senate of the United States is august; and such men as lead her counsels are men of might. But no man, and no senate of men, when once the ciples. The Senate of the United States is august; and such men as lead her counsels are men of might. But no man, and no senate of men, when once the eyes of a community are open to a question of humanity can reason and enact them back again to a state of indifference, and still less can they enlist them along with the remorseless hunters of human flesh. And of all the very men who will justify Mr. Webster's adhesion to the South, if a trembling woman, far spent with travel and want, holding her babe to her bare bosom, true in her utmost misery to mothfar spent with travel and want, holding her babe to her bare bosom, true in her utmost misery to mothorhood, should timidly beg a morsel of bread, a place to sleep, or a night's hiding-place from a swift pursuer,—is there one of them all who would hesitate what to do? Is there a New England village that would not vomit out the wretch that should dare harm the slave mother? There are thousands of merchants that will say Mr. Webster is right, who the next moment will give a foreign slave a dollar to speed on in the United States.

the

A few weeks ago, a lad of fifteen years of age es-A few weens ago, a caped in a schooner from Norfolk. Arrived in New York, in the dead of winter, with only a slave's clothing, he lay hid in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of that craft for nearly standard in the hold of the hold g, he lay hid in the noid of that eek, actually freezing, and starving, but enduboth rather than moan or show himself. die by inches rather than go back. He was discovered, and is safe enough now. Is there a con signee, is there an overseer, is there a merchant to be found, that would have discovered this wretched, eroic fugitive to his owners?

heroic fugitive to his owners?

Mr. Cilhoun, who is seldom at fault in his facts and judgments, though in his principles he is crazy enough, declared the truth, that no enactments would be of any use, if the people of the North were indisposed to arrest fugitive slaves. The people are opposed to slave-catching on free soil! No enactments will be of any use! Ten thousand pulpits are every week pouring light upon the public mind. Every religious paper (save a few whose subscribers are in the valley of vision. a great army of dry bones.) is the valley of vision, a great army of dry bones,) standing for the right. Some few there be that do not speak for the oppressed; but they are equally too cowardly to speak against the public sentiment of humanity which lives in the North. And Daniel Webster might as well pour oil on Nisgara to calm it, as honeyed words on the true conscience and out-bursting humanity of Northern freemen and Christians, to quiet them. It is because Mr. Seward has done what Daniel Webster ought to have done, and did not do-represented the sentiments of the yeo-men, the merchants, the religious men of the North; it is because he has tried the great questions in dispute by a test of justice; it is because he has spo-ken manfully and right, that we commend his speech to our readers. If Mr. Seward has adopted for his policy everinore the simple rule of Right; if, dis-owning self-seeking, he will seek the public good, he will have ere long brought to him those honors which others have stripped themselves bare to race after; and who, having lost their moral principles for the sake of the prize, lost the prize also.

We have in our view some prominent statesmen who have fully exemplified the words of Chair Hunar will save his life shall lose it. They have given up every thing for ambition. To be the President of the United States has made them silent when they should have spoken, and made them speak when they should have been silent. It has made them fearful of their better impulses. Every thing has been studied—calculated—measured. They have been states—men of their own advancement. They have been selfish. Truly they have their reward. Is there no one who will make proof of that other sentence He that will lose his life shall sare it?

Many men, weary of agitation, longing for peace, would be glad to see the slavery question settled in some way, even if that way were not exactly the right way. So much stronger are the selfish instincts of a community than its benevolent sentiments, that it is hard to hold it up to a long, persevering demand for right simply as right. They are soon sensible of less excitement, of less interest, of wavering moral sensibility, and then, peradventure, of an impatience of consideration and agitation. In this mood, their mind is to settle the thing; to settle it the best way you can; but to settle it! Like sick men made delirious, they are more anxious to quiet pain, than to get rid of it by removing the disease.

But no moral question, practical or theoretic, is finally settled until it is settled right. It will not be quiet. It scorns it. It begins at the moment to as-sert and re-assert itself. There is a vitality to Right in itself. Wrong subsists by power given it from without. It is dead in itself, and may be hewed and shaped like stone or timber, and lie passively wherever the builder puts it. But Right is not passive, nor dead. It suffers violence impatiently. It works and strives against compression, and seeks to free It is a fire inextinguishable; which, raked up, yet lives, and pierces through the covering and seeks liberty, and with every breath of air, bursts out n flames. He that huddles up a settlement between ight and wrong, unmindful of this truth, will find ere ong his troubles return to him sevenfold. Stave off in flames. the question of Slavery now, and it will come back again. They who cast off Right, cast it against God, and he will give it an Omnipotent rebound.

This stirring article is evidently from the pen of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Wherever makes his mark, it is known and felt.

MR. WEBSTER AND MR. HALE. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

our. Webster. If the Senate will indulge me in matter somewhat personal to myself, I shall be much obliged to them. Some persons, sir, are edifying the Senate, the House, and I suppose the country, by sending round little scraps of paper with my name on the top of it, and quoted from a speech delivered by me in my place, in 1848, if I mistake not, in which

My opposition to the increase of slavery in this country, or to the increase of slave representation in Congress, is general and universal, with no reference to lines of latitude or points of the compass. I shall oppose all such extensions, all such increase, under all circumstances, against all inducements, all cominations, and all compromises.'

I believe this has been quoted in the Senate-A Senator-Yes, sir.

Mr. Webster-I undertake to say, sir, that any body who quotes that speech for the purpose of show-ing any inconsistency between these sentiments and e I have addressed to the Senate, either does not inconsistency in anything I ever said in the Senate, between that and the speech I addressed to the Senate a fortnight ago. No man can show it. I have never voted for any increase of slavery or slave terri-I have said that I would stand by the plighted faith of the government; and if others have b the government by a particular stipulation, I shall not set up my own individual opinion upon the conality of the law creating that pledge. It is not the part of a statesman so to act. And I will add, it is not the part of an intelligent and honest man so

I repeat, sir, there is not w man in the world, here or elsewhere, of candor or intelligence, that can sec for himself, or that will suggest to others, that there addressed to the Senate here, some ten days ago, and anything in 1848, or at any other time, or in any other place, spoken by me on the subject. The man who says there is, I repeat, is either not intelligent or Mr. Hale-I made the quotation, sir, in some re-

marks I made the other day. I intended, certainly, no want of respect to the Senator from Massachusetts. I hazarded no opinion whether there is or not pancy between the remarks of 1848 and the I made no assertion of that sort. I simply stated what the remarks of 1848 were, and left the country to judge of that. The honorable Senator country to judge of that. The honorable Senator says that the individual who sees any discrepancy between them is wanting either in candor gence. However much any one might so severe a censure, coming from such a source, I must say that, for one, to my mind, there is a very great difference; and the difference is this: Let it be remembered that the resolution of 1845, which norable Senator says bound the plighted faith of the nation to admit four new slave States from Texas, had already passed, and had as much binding force in 1848 as it had in 1850. In 1848, when the Senator avowed his opposition to be so general, without qualification, to the increase of slavery in the country, so without any exception at all, against 'all ents, all combinations and all compromise, these resolutions for the annexation of Texas, and for the admission of four new slave states, had passed the Legislature of the United States. Yet these remarks of the honorable Senator were made withou any intimation at all, at that time, that this opposition to the increase of slave representation was su ject to the admission of four new slave States out

But, sir, his remarks are before the country. No explanations that I can make of them, and no denial that any body else can make, can blind the sense of the country to what they really mean. If there is really no discrepancy, the country will not perceive one; if there be a discrepancy, the country will judge of its extent. In the remarks which I made, I had a recruit to any discrepance at all.

Mr. Webster. If the honorable member did not make that quotation for the purpose of giving a suggestion that there was an inconsistency, I cannot see for what purpose he made it. As to the rest of his remarks, what is there that I have said since the second of the sec remarks, what is there that I may remarks in 1848 By any fair interpretation of my remarks in 1848 they would mean, and can only mean, that I would they would mean, and can only mean therefore into they would man, and the man, that I would be accessory to bringing no new slave territory into the country. I have not been. It cannot be fairly considered to mean that I would seek to undo what Congress has done—to oppose my opinion to the

Sir, I have always done whatever I could to reat the acquisition of slave territory. I voted against treaty, because that treaty was made for the purpose of bringing slave territory into the country. I would like to inquire how the honorable Senator from New Hampshire voted on that occasion?

Mr. Hale.—I voted for the treaty, because I thought

that by continuing the war, we should end by getting good deal more territory.

Mr. Webster.—We do not stand upon the sam

Mr. Webster.—We do not stand upon the same ground. We did not stand upon the same ground in 1848. I, sir, voted against that treaty, and would have voted against it till this time; and if the Senator and a few others on this side of the House had stood by me, we should never have had this controversy raised—we should never have had this bone of contention amongst us. But the honorable Senator voted for the treaty bringing in this new conquest; and now, when he is afraid that slavery will enter there, he desires to cover the white tops of all the hills, and their barren sides and sterile valleys with the pro-

Senator from Connecticut to insert in the treaty a provision keeping slavery out of the whole country that we should acquire, and upon that vote may name stands recorded in favor of the proposition, and upon that vote, the name of the honorable Senator from right deed, or to inflict a great wrong on others and m right deed, or to inflict a great wrong on others and Massachusetts does not appear at all, although it appears that he was in the Senate five minutes before and five minutes after the vote was taken. So much on ourselves, and thereby entail an evil upon this continent which will blight and curse it for many an for that, sir. Again, when this treaty was before the Senate, another proposition was made by the Senator from North Carolina, to insert an amendment ones to the boundaries, so as to leave out all territory to the boundaries, so as to leave out all terriory about which there was any dispute, except the disputed based on that motion, but I know how I voted. I voted to keep it out—to amend the treaty so that the whole territory might be left out—and simply to settle the boundary between this country and Tayas. And six there ry between this country and Texas. And, sir, there var, and I voted for the treaty, because I thought,

made under the impression that there was a discreptancy, he does not know what it was made for. I state approach of a battle, men do not talk of the weather. distinctly, that I do believe there is a difference, and very wide one between the position assumed by the honorable Senator in 1848, and the position assumed by him a few days since. If I am mistaken in this, I am not alone in it. The whole country, sir, so understands it. I think there have been the most flattering words and the highest commendation bestowed upon the honorable Senator for the position he has taken in 1850, from sources where, for the first time to be true the position of the protection are 'made friends,' when Freedom is to be crucified. All four decide adverse to freen his life, he has had anything savoring of commen-lation. It will be found in a newspaper published in dom; in favor of slavery; against the people. Their this city, the most constant, most uniform, and most unscrupulous in abusing, without measure, every man from the North who has stood up for northern rights, and the honorable Senator among the rest, until the honorable senator among the rest. and the honorable Senator among the rest, until the speech made the other day; I allude to the Union. but greatest, the most illustrious of the four—so far as And now, all at once, it seems as if the vocabulary of adulation was exhausted to find commendation to bestow upon the honorable Senator for the course which he took in that speech by a paper which he which he took in that speech, by a paper which, up to that moment, had constantly and continually abused him, and not only him, but every man who stood with him. If I am mistaken, this very astute, sagacious editor is mistaken; and the whole councillation of the course dely honored, has given his decision. We waited long for his words; we held our peace in his silence; we listened for his counsel. Here it is; adverse to freedom beyond the fears of his friends, and the hopes gacious editor is mistaken; and the whole councillation. try is mistuken also.

him and the other honorable Senators who have made tried to excuse, or, it mexcusable, to torget. We an effort to settle this distracting question which dis-turbs the country, but I cannot shut my eyes to the convictions of my own judgment: and when I see a man occupies—a man whose fame is part of the inheritance of every son of New Hampshire, at least, if
not of the whole country; when I see him taking a
course calculated, in my judgment, to sacrifice interests which are dear to every northern man; when it see him in this great contest now in issue, when the eyes of Christendom are fastened upon us, and on which the interests of unborn millions throughout the countless generations in which the world shall except the world, and nothing can hide it.

We have come together to-night in Faneuil Hall, to talk the matter over, in our New England way; to look each other in the face; to say a few words of ist, are suspended; when I see see a man occupying such a position, in a contest like this, taking a course different from that which he has hitherto pursued, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact ; and I have night to ealculate the value of the Union, but to cal think that if an issue is to be made between my candor and intelligence, and that of anybody else in this matter, the verdict of the country must be, that there is a marked and wide difference between the position occupied by the honorable Senator now, and

I do not throw myself back for protection upon purity of motive. It is a question of opinion, a question of consistency. The gentleman says that he quoted to the consultation of the consistency of the consultation of the consu this extract, without saying that there was any incon- terwards, they met to consult about the 'Embargo sistency; and yet his whole argument now seems to be intended to prove there is one. He says the whole country thinks so. Sir, I do not take that gentleman's understanding for the opinion of the whole country. Nor do I take him to be a competent with the country. Nor whole the relative term of the country is the country of the country. Nor do I take him to be a competent with the country. Nor whole the country is the country of the country of the country is the country of the count ness to prove what the whole country's opinion is, any more than I would take any other gentleman's. occasions as this. Not only is there a great public He can speak for himself; he can have an impression; and he is taking a very large jurisdiction for himself when he stands up here and undertakes to say what is the opinion of the whole country—that any member of the Senate has acted an inconsistent present conduct of Mr. Webster is a thing to be solsay what is the opinion of the whole country—that have made an inconsistent part. I demur, I hesitate, I doubt; I repel the authority that states it. And here I leave it to the country-to judge. I shall not say what the opinion of the country is. I do not hold myself competent to that; and vet I trust I am nearly as competent as the population of the country is.

strain of commendation of my course.

slavery extension as the Washington Union and its form; the obnoxious measure was purely polit Charleston Mercury are not the clearest proofs of the ical, not obvicusly immoral and unjust. But, utter recreancy of Mr. Webster to the cause of free- as John Quincy Adams lived, much as he did in hi dom, there is no such thing as demonstrative evi- latter years for mankind, he never wholly wiped off dence. Read the articles in the 'Refuge of Oppres. the stain which his conduct in 1807 brought upon sion' this week, for a commentary on his course;

MOVEMENT OF THE SLAVE POWER IN TEXAS-COALITION WITH WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, March 31. Gen. Houston has gone to Texas to persuade the Legislature to ask for immediate division into two slave States. It will be done. Mr. Webster is in the secret, and will support Gen. Houston to preserve Southern political superiority in the Senate, as will also the Union newspaper, to balance California. Exertions are being made by slaveholders to encour-Exertions are being made by slaveholders to encourage emigration to Texas, and should there be a deficiency in the representative population of the Western State, slave property will be introduced in droves counted for the occasion as persons, and afterwards ah. ted where it is wanted for profit.

WASHINGTON, March 23. I have to-day received information from a gentle-man just returned from the South, that a large force is collecting at Chagres, for a descent upon Cuba. Several hundreds have recently arrived with full com-plements of arms. Lopes, the adventurer, is among them. The Cubans are said to be fully prepared.

The Liberator. BOSTON, APRIL 5, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

SPEECH OP THEODORE PARKER. At a Meeting of Citizens of Boston and Vicinity, held

in Fancuil Hall, March 25th, in condemnation o the recent Speech of Daniel Webster. MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :-

It is an important occasion which has brought u together. A great crisis has occurred in the affairs of the United States. There is a great question now be fore the people. In any European country west o he desires to cover the white tops of an the hins, and their barren sides and sterile valleys with the protection of a law of Congress against slavery, while, had he concurred in keeping the territory out, the whole controversey would have been kept out along the controverse would have been kept of the controverse would have been kept of the cont Mr. Hale .- I want to make one further explanation beings into life, or will hinder and prevent millione sir, and I am sorry, very sorry, to be driven to do it.

The honorable Senator asks me why I did not vote to keep it out? I call upon the Senate to mark what I am about to say. A motion was made by the Senator from Connecticut to insert in the treaty a

> It is a great question, comprising many smaller ones :- Shall we extend and foster Slavery, or shall we extend and foster Freedom? Slavery, with its oneequences, material, political, intellectual, moral or Freedom, with the consequences thereof.

A question so important to be decided seldom com before any generation of men. This age is full of great questions, but this of Freedom is the chief-it is the same question which in other forms come were not fifteen, not one third of the Senate found to vote for that amendment. I do not remember how the senator from Massachusetts voted on that occasion, but the record will show. I voted in fact against the war. I voted against all supplies for the gainst the war. I voted against all supplies for the people; for the people if justly decided; against the vote is the least voted of the people. I the people is the people if it is the same question which in other forms comes and the people in the United States by the servants of the people. I mean, by the Congress of the nation; in the name of the people is for the people. there never could be a good war or a bad peace; that peace was better than war, and therefore that I would take the best peace that I could get. I tried to make the peace better: but when I found that we bed get the heat the hea the naked votes of the majority, I should have no to make the peace better: but when I found that we had got the best that we could get, I took it.

It was, sir, with no purpose of provoking controversy with the Senator from Massachusetts, or any one else, that I alluded to this matter. He says, and says with great truth, that if the remark was not swallow up all the other parties. Questions about

Four great men in the Senate of the United States have given us their decision; the four most eminent is to be crucified. All four decide adverse to free cowardly things more than once; but this, the wrong But, sir, I have impugned and impeached no man's motives. I would sooner, almost, lose my life than suggest that the honorable Senator, in making the change, has been governed by anything but the high faults or his failings so leniently dealt with; privated the condet we will not credit, public shame we have words. I wish we could take a mantle big and black ests which are dear to every northern man; when I

mply called attention to it, without suggesting anying improper or discourteous towards him. And I calculate the value of the Wilmor Proviso. Let us

hat which he occupied in 1848.

Mr. Webster.—It is not a question of motive, sir.

they came here to talk about the 'Molasses Act,' or the 'Stamp Act,' the 'Boston of the country is. I do not hold mysen competent as do that; and yet I trust I am nearly as competent as the honorable Senator who attempts to lay down the honorable Senator who attempts to lay down ator, 'I would not deliberate, I would act.' He did so; the sentiment of the whole country. what is the sentiment of the whole country.

After all, sir, I believe it comes pretty much to and with little deliberation, with small counsel, s this: The honorable Senator's observations, if they do not originate in, are somewhat stimulated by—they take a little flavor, an odor, a perfume from—the fact, which is not, it seems, agreeable to him, that a portion of the public press, not heretofore favorably inclined, have now come out in an unusual North. It affected the daily meals of millions of

men. There was indignation, deep and loud indigna Well, if the encomiums of such advocates of tion, but it was political in its nature and personal in him. Yet it may be that he was honest in his vote; also, the proceedings of the colored citizens of Boston. it may have been an error of judgment, and nothing more; nay, there are men who think it was no erro

at all, but a piece of political wisdom. A Senator of Massachusetts has now committed fault far greater than was ever charged upon Mr Adams by his most inveterate political foes. It doe not directly affect the shipping of New England and the North : I wish it did. It does not immediately concern our daily bread: if it were so, the contem plated wrong would receive a speedy adjustment. Bu it concerns the liberty of millions of men yet unborn Let us look at the matter carefully.

Here is a profile of our national action on the sub ject now before the people.

In 1774, we agreed to import no more slaves after that year, and never formally repealed this act of

In 1776, we declared that ' all men are created equal nd endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursui

In 1778, we formed the 'Confederacy,' with no provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

Territory for ever, by the celebrated proviso of Mr. tained that Slavery is not abolished in California and New Mexico. He denies that the acts abolishing In 1788, the Constitution was formed, with its

compromises' and guarantees.

In 1808, the importation of slaves was forbidden

In 1809, we annexed Louisiana, and slavery along with it. In 1819, we annexed Florida, with more slavery.

In 1820, we legally established slavery in the terri-tory west of the Mississippi, south of 36 deg. 30 min. In 1845, we annexed Texas, with 325,520 square miles, as a slave State.

the vast territory of California and New Mexico, containing 526,078 square miles. Of this, 204,383 square miles are south of the slave line-south of 36 deg. 30 min. Here is territory enough to make more than thirty slave States of the size of Massachusetts.

At the present day, it is proposed to have so further action on the matter of slavery. Connected with this subject, four great questions come up to be the offer for a moment.' Does not Mr. Webster know

1. Shall four new slave States at any time be made out of Texas? This is not a question which is to be decided at present, yet it is one of great present importance, and furnishes an excellent test of the moral characte and political conduct of politicians at this moment. The other questions are of immediate and pressing concern. Here they are :-

2. Shall Slavery be prohibited in California ? 3. Shall Slavery be prohibited in New Mexico?

4. What laws shall be passed relative to fugitive slaves Mr. Webster, in this speech, 'defines his position' a regard to each of these four questions.

1. In regard to the new States to be made hereafter

well studied, and even with an excess of caution. out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to ad- over the slavery which we have established there. mission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

And such States . . . shall be admitted with or without the 26th of June, 1848, in his place in the Senate:

Webster's opinion on that subject is well known. there, and that Slavery would continue, at least, as long as But the Resolution does two things: 1. It confers a in Maryland or Virginia. ["The whole of Oregon certain conditions; a qualified power, restricted by ent in temperature from the Atlantic. It is far mild-the terms of the act. 2d. It imposes an obligation, viz., the obligation to leave it to the people of the new Christmas. Where is the corresponding climate to be State to keep slaves or not, when the State is admit- found on this side the continent? Where we sitof a power; the words shall be, &c., the imposing of The latitude of Georgia gives, on the Pacific, a tropical ster has denied, that Congress had the constitutional put a stop to them, that the prohibitory act was right to annex Texas by joint Resolution, and also passed.' that the Resolution of one Congress binds the future | Now, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi- Hangman Foote Congress, it is plain Congress may admit new States as he has been called-understands the laws of the them. This is plain, by any fair construction of the Scnator from Massachusetts. Why, the inhabitants tled to admission, under the provisions of the Federal asked Congress to allow them to introduce slaves provisions of the Constitution in relation to the for- that territory would now be covered with the mildew nation and admission of new States are well known, of slavery! and sufficiently clear. Congress is no more bound But I have not yet adduced all the testimony out of Kentucky. But Mr. Webster seems to say that he declared :- 'No one acquainted with the vast min and to admit them with a Constitution allowing slavery. He says, we guaranty is, that new indices and are are area one area on the mining shall be made out of it, . . . and that such States . . .

pledge' that they shall come in at all. I may make clergyman, busy with far different things, but the 'solemn pledge' to John Doe, that if ever I give foremost politician of the United States. him any land, it shall be a thousand acres in the mea- But why do I mention the speeches of Mr. Foote dows on Connecticut River; but it does not follow a year ago? Here is something hardly dry from the rom this that I am bound to give John Doe any land at all. This solemn pledge is worth nothing, if Congress says to new States, You shall NOT COME IN WITH this speech. The 'Mississippian' is published at the TOUR SLAVE CONSTITUTION. To make this * stipula- city of Jackson, in Mississippi. tion with Texas' binding, it ought to have provided that 'new States . . . SHALL be formed out of the territory thereof . . such States shall be entitled to admis-Sion,' IN SPITE OF 'THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.' Even then, it would be of no value; for as
there can be no moral obligation to do an immoral deed,
so there can be no constitutional obligation to do an unconstitutional deed. So much for the first question.
You see that Mr. Webster proposes to do what we

second and third questions, which may be considered as a single question-Shall Slavery be legally forbidden by Congress in California and New Mexico? Mr. Webster is opposed to the prohibition by Congress. Here ture, of physical geography, the law of the formation | son for it which is not mentioned ! of the earth.' ' I will say further, that if a In the face of all these facts, Mr. Webster says that uch a prohibition would be idle, as it respects any nor to re-enact the will of God.' 'The gentlemen ever. who belong to the Southern States would think it a But Mr. Webster would not 'reaffirm an ordiing away from them what they regard as a proper

by positive laws, laws which no man can misunder- you will serve." stand. Why, in 1787, it was thought necessary to forbid Slavery in the Northwest Territory, which ex- us now come to the last thing to be considered. north latitude.

Not exclude Slavery from California and New Mexico because it can never exist there! Why, it was there well—that every person 'held to service or labor in once, and Mexico abolished it by positive law. Abol- one State, . . . escaping into another, shall be delivered ished, did I say! We are not so sure of that; I up.' By whom shall he be delivered up! There are mean, not sure that the Senate of the United States only three parties to whom this phrase can possibly is sure of it. Not a month before Mr. Webster made apply. They are, this very speech, on the 13th and 14th of last Februa- 1. Individual men and women; or,

In 1787, we shut out Slavery from the Northwest ry, Mr. Davis, the Senator from Mississippi, main-Slavery in Mexico were made by competent powers, denies that they have the force of law. But even it they have, he tells us, 'Suppose it be conceded that by law it was abolished—could that law be perpetual?—could it extend to the territory after it became the property of the United States? Did we admi territory from Mexico, subject to the Constitution and aws of Mexico? Did we pay \$15,000,000 for jurisdiction over California and New Mexico, that it might be held subordinate to the laws of Mexico!' Commissioners of Mexico, he tells us, did not think In 1848, we acquired, by conquest and by treaty, that 'we were to be bound by the edicts and statutes of Mexico.' They pressed this point in the negotiation, 'the continuation of their law for the ex-clusion of slavery;' and Mr. Trist told them he would not make a treaty on that condition; if they would offer him the land covered a foot thick with pure gold, upon the single condition that Slavery should be excluded therefrom, I could not entertain

> this? He knows it too well. But Mr. Davis goes further. He does not think Slavery is excluded by legislation stronger than joint resolution. This is his language :- ' I believe it is essential, on account of the climate, productions, soil, and the peculiar character of cultivation, that we shall, during its first settlement, have that Slavery [African Slavery] is a part, at least, of California and New Mexico.' Now, on questions of 'a law of Nature and physical geography,' the Senator from Mississippi is as good authority as the Senator from Massachusetts, and a good deal nearer to the facts of the case.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, among others, wants New Mexico out of Texas, he gives us his opinion, in language for slave soil. Pass the Wilmot Proviso over this territory, and the question is settled, disposed of for Let us look at it, and the Resolution which annexed ever. Omit to pass it, and Slavery will go there, Texas. That declares that 'new States . . not exceeding and you may get it out if you can. Once there, it four in number, in addition to said State of Texas . . will be said that the 'compromises of the Constitumay heresfler, by the consent of said State, be formed tion' are on its side, and we have no jurisdiction

Hear what Mr. Foote said of a similar matter slavery, as the people of each State asking admission muy Gentlemen have said this is not a practical question that slaves will never be taken to Oregon. With I will not stop to consider the constitutionality of all deference to their opinion, I differ with them tothe joint Resolution which annexed Texas. Mr. tally. I believe, if permitted, slaves would be carried power, viz., the power to make four new States, on north of 42 deg.] The Pacific coast is totally differted. The words may be, &c., indicate the conferring near the 39th? No, sir; but to the South of us. m obligation. But as the power is a qualified power, climate. ' The prohibition of Slavery in the laws of Orso is the obligation a qualified obligation; the shall be egon was adopted for the express purpose of excluding is dependent on the may be, as much as the may be on slaves. A few had been brought in; further importhe shall. Admitting in argument what Mr. Web- tations were expected; and it was with a view to

from Texas, on those conditions, or refuse to admit formation of the earth as well as the distinguished language. The Resolution does not say, they shall of that part of the Northwest Territory which now be formed, only 'may be formed,' and 'shall be enti- forms the States of Indiana and Illinois, repeatedly Constitution' -- not in spite of those provisions. The north of the Ohio; and but for the Ordinance of '87.

to admit a new slave State formed out of Texas, than Mr. Foote. Last year, on the 23d of February, 1849, Congress is bound to make four new States out of Texas, eral resources of California and New Mexico, and when there is sufficient population to warrant the who is aware of the peculiar adaptedness of slave measure, and a desire for it in the States themselves, labor to the development of mineral treasures, can doubt operations there in progress, their labor would res may come in as slave States,' &c. (Speech, p. 18.) in the acquisition of pecuniary profits not heretofore real-Quite the contrary. It is only said they 'may be ized by the most successful cotton or sugar planter of this formed,' and admitted 'under the provisions of the country?' Does not Mr. Webster know this? Per-Constitution.' The shall be does not relate to the fact haps he did not hear Mr. Foote's speech last year; perhaps he has a short memory, and has forgotten it Then he says, there is 'a solemn pledge,' 'that if Then let us remind the nation of what its Senator forshe shall be divided into States, those States may gets. Not know this-forget it! who will credit come in as slave States.' But there is no 'solemn such a statement? Mr. Webster is not an obscure

> Here is an advert 'Mississippian' of March 7th, 1850,-the very day of

CALIFORNIA.

THE SOUTHERN SLAVE COLONY. Citizens of the slave States desirous of emigrating t

never stipulated to do, what is not 'so nominated in the bond.' He wrests the Resolution against Freedom, and for the furtherance of the Slave Power!

2 and 3. Mr. Webster has given his answer to the grand 3. Mr. Webster has given his answer to the grand 3. Mr. Webster has given his answer to the grand 3. Mr. Webster has given his answer to the grand 3. Mr. Webster has given his answer to the grand 5. Mr. Webster has given hi

Jackson, Feb. 24, 1850. dtf.

What does Mr. Webster say in view of all this 'If a proposition were now here for a government for are his words :- Now, as to California and New New Mexico, and it was moved to insert a provision for Mexico, I hold Slavery to be excluded from those ter- the prohibition of slavery, I would not sote for it." ritories by a law even superior to that which admits Why not vote for it? There is a specious pretence, and sanctions it in Texas. I mean the law of Na- which is publicly proclaimed, but there is a real rec

resolution or a law were now before us to provide a these men would wish to protect the everlasting snows territorial Government for New Mexico, I would not of Canada from the pest of slavery by the same over cote to put any prohibition into it whatever. The use of spreading wing of an act of Congress.' Exactly so If we ever annex Labrador-if we 're-annex' Greeneffect it would have upon the Territory: and I would land, and Kamskatka, I would extend the Wilmot not take pains to re-affirm an ordinance of Nature, Proviso there, and exclude slavery forever and for-

taunt, an indignity; they would think it an act tak- nance of nature, nor 're-enact the will of God.' I would. I would reaffirm nothing else-enact noth equality of privilege' 'a plain theoretic wrong,' ing else. What is Justice but the ordinance of namore or less derogatory to their character and their ture? What is Right but the will of God? When you make a law, 'Thou shalt not kill,' what do you but African Slavery, he tells us, cannot exist there. 're-enact the will of God'? When you make laws for It could once exist in Massachusetts and New the security of the 'unalienable rights' of man, and Hampshire. Very little of this territory lies north of protect for every man the right to life, liberty, and Mason's and Dixon's line, (the northern limit of the pursuit of happiness, are you not reaffirming an Maryland;) none above the parallel of 42 deg.; none ordinance of nature? Not re-enact the will of God? of it extends fifty miles above the Northern limit of Why, I would enact nothing else. The will of God Virginia; 204,353 square miles of it lie south of the is a theological term; it means Truth and Justice, ine of the Missouri Compromise, south of 36 30! common speech. What is the theological opposite to Almost all of it is in the latitude of Virginia and the the 'will of God'? It is 'the will of the Devil.' One Carolinas. If Slavery can exist on the west coast of of the two you must enact-either the will of God, the Atlantic, I see not why it cannot on the east of or of the Devil. The two are the only theologica the Pacific, and all the way between. There is no categories for such matters. Aut Deus aut Diabolus reason why it cannot. It will, unless we forbid it There is no other alternative-'Choose you which

So much for the second and third questions. Let tends from the Ohio River to the 49th parallel of lanes shall be enacted relative to fugitive slaves? Let us look at Mr. Webster's opinion on this point.

The Constitution provides-you all know that to

2. The local authorities of the States e The Federal Government itself. It has sometimes been contended that the Con tion imposes an obligation on you, and me, and ever other man, to deliver up fugitive slaves. But then are no laws or decisions that favor that con Mr. W. takes the next scheme, and says, Talvar Mr. W. takes the Constitution addressed itself to the thought that the States, or to the States themselve. It seems to me that the import of the passage in the the State itself . . . shall cause him [the fugitive be delivered up. That is my judgment. But the Supreme Court, some years ago, decided otherwise that 'the business of seeing that these fugilive to delivered up resides in the power of Congress and the national judicature.' So the matter stands now. By it is proposed to make more stringent laws relating to the return of fugitive slaves. So continues M. Webster- My friend at the head of the Jud Committee has a bill on the subject now before the Committee has a blat on the samples had ordere to Senate, with some amendments to it, which I propose

Every body knows the act of Congress of 1793, rd. ative to the surrender of fugitive slaves, and the dec sion of the Supreme Court in the 'Prigg case,' 1842, But every body does not know the bill of Mr. Web. ster's 'friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee There is a bill providing 'for the more effectual east cution of the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States It is as follows :-

to support, with all its provisions, to the ful

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reme sentatives of the United States of America i gress assembled, That when a person held States, under the laws of such State or Territory of the Unit States, under the laws of such State or Territors shall escape into any other of the said States or T ritories, the person to whom such service or lab may be due, his or her agent, or attorney, is here may be due, his of lor arrest such fugitive from the empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from the vice or labor, and to take him or her before any house or labor, and to take him or her before any house of the labor. of the Circuit or District Courts of the United State of the Circuit or District Courts of the United State, or before any commissioner or clerk of such court, or marshal thereof, or before any postmaster of the United States, or collector of the customs of the United State, residing or being within such State wherein such some or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge, commissioner, clerk, postmaster, or collector, as the case may be, either by coral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified has no present authorized to administe and certified has no present authorized to administers. by any person authorized to administer an oath under the laws of the United States, or of any State, that the person so seized or arrested under the law of the State or Territory from which he or she field owes service or labor to the person claiming him of her, it shall be the duty of such judge, commissioner her, it shall be the duty or such juage, communione, clerk, marshal, postmaster, or collector, to give acriscate thereof to such claimant, his or her agent or uttorney, which certificate shall be a sufficient warrant for taking and removing such fugitive from strice or labor to the State or Territory from which he or the

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when person held to service or labor, as mentioned in the first section of this act, shall escape from such agr vice or labor, as therein mentioned, the p whom such service or labor may be due, his agent, or attorney, may apply to any one of the off-cers of the U. S. named in said section, other than a marshal of the U. S., for a warrant to seize and anest such fugitive, and upon affidavit being made before such officer, (each of whom, for the purposes of this act, is hereby authorized to administer an oath a affirmation,) by such claimant, his or her agent, the such person does, under the laws of the Sta from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to such claimant, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of such officer, to and before whom such appli-cation and affidavit is made, to issue his warrant any marshal of any of the Courts of the United States to seize and arrest such alleged fugitive, and to be him or her forthwith, or on a day to be named such warrant, before the officer issuing such warrant or either of the other officers mentioned in said fin section, except the marshal to whom the said w rant is directed, which said warrant or authority the said marshal is hereby authorized and directed in a things to obey.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any per or persons assisting him, her or them, in so serving or arresting such fugitive from service or labor, s shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested, pursuant to the a ity herein given or declared, or shall aid, abd, or assist such person so owing service or labor to every from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, for feit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, which penalty may be recover ed by, and for the benefit of, such claimant, by school of debt in any court proper to try the same, saving, moreover, to the person claiming such labor or ser vice, his right of action for, on account of, the said

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when such person is seized and arrested, under and by virtue of the said warrant, by such marshal, and is brought before either of the officers aforesaid, other than Marshal, it shall be the duty of such officer to proceed in the case of such person, in the same we that he is directed and authorized to do when soo person is seized and arrested by the person claiming him, or by his or her agent or attorney, and is brought before such officer or attorney under the provision of the first section of this act.

This is the Bill known as 'Mason's Bill,' introduced by Mr. Butler of South Carolina, on the 16th of Jan. last. This is the Bill which Mr. Webster proposes to support, with all its provisions, to the fullest es It is a 'bill of abominations,' but there are 'acma amendments to it,' which modify the bill a little. Look at them. Here they are. The first provides, in addition to the fine of \$1000 for aiding and abetting the escape of a fugitive, for harboring and concealing him, that the offender 'shall also be imprisoned tooks months.' The second amendment is as follows: 'Asi in no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such slave be received.

These are Mr. Mason's smendments offered on the 23d of last January. This is the Bill, 'with some amendments,' which Mr. Webster says, 'I propost to support, with all its provisions, to the fullest extent Mr. Seward's bill was also before the Senate-a bill granting the fugitive slave a trial by Jury in the State where he is found, to determine whether or not he is a slave. Mr. W. says not a word about this bill. He does not propose to support it.

Suppose the bill of Mr. Webster's friend shall pass Congress, what will the action of it be? A aire hunter comes here to Boston-he seizes any dark looking-man that is unknown and friendless-he has him before the postmaster, the collector of customs or some clerk, or marshal of some U. S. court, and makes oath that the dark man is his slave. The slavehunter is allowed his oath. The fugitive is not allowed his testimony. The man born free as you and I, on the false oath of a slave-hunter, or the purchased affidavit of some one, is surrendered to a Southern State, to bondage life-long and irremediable. Will you say—the post-master, the collector, the clerks and marshals in Boston would not act in such matters? They have no option; it is their official duty to do at. But they would not decide against the unalienable rights of man-the right to life, liberty, and the parsuit of happiness! That may be, or may be not. The slave-hunter may have his 'fugitive' before the collector of Boston, or the post-master of Traro, if he sees fit. If they, remembering their Old Testament, refuse to 'bewray him that wandereth,' the slave hunter may bring on his officer with him from Georgia or Florida; he may bring the custom-house officer from Mobile or Wilmington, some little petty postmatist from a town you never heard of, in South Carolina or Texas, and have any dark man in Boston up before that 'magistrate,' and on his decision have the fugitive carried off to Louisiana or Arkanass, to bondage forever. The bill provides that the trial may be had before any such officer, 'residing or being' in the State where the fugitive is found!

portion to the whiteness passes, I might have so Texas or the District o agent of Messrs. Bruin ers of the Ca ital—have len Crafts before the cu ry her off to bondage irremediable as the grat Let me interest you i pen. Suppose a poor fi slave—let it be Ellen Ca nah in some Northern presence on board; she hold of the ressel. H Men have journeyed h in a box half the sixe wards freedom. Supp Wharf, at the foot of S to remove the cargo; t with hunger, feeble fro hold, sick with the tos still further etiolated at emotions of hope and But her pursuer, more been here before hand cial he has brought wit claims his slave. She wings. Imagine the suit through State Stree istrates in hot pursuit. still more complete, I of America—on the 19 first laid down their God and their count 22d of December, or o in the long sad history freedom! Suppose thin Fanouil Hall, and h in the midst of its a Imagine Mr. Webster cheering the slave-hu

WHOLE NO

There were three fuginght. Ellen Crafts was a slave; Ellen Crafts is a slave; from Georgia to Philade from She is not so do now. She is not so do think free

if any of you think free

with all its provisions Webster suppose that in Boston? that the p return a single fugiti that? Then he know proves that he needs Slavery is a mor somebody in the pr some 30,000 slaves h moral and religious have fled to the free the value of all the \$15,000,000. Delaw this way; her riches but LEGS. Maryland fear Mr. Mason's bil not do much to prot this kind of loss. 5 law even superior to it in Texas.

fleeing for her life. 3

Propose to support

Such are Mr. W great questions. No looking at it. One is tion. This is the w at it, I suppose. H like speech-very Vera pro gratis-tr merely pleasing. prompt the counse cessity so cogent is in case the Wilmot the new territory. that Mr. Webster Union, undertaken and by the Southe foremost understan ing he deems it pos

view of his conduct

The other way i

litician, seeking some

a great nation. Th

disposed of for the tion. It is in the

who 'operate' in stock. The major ers or pro-slavery they will 'not un -I mean, of the m illustrious men in on the transaction. taken for persons very poor. Gen. I think his offer is son Letter.' He intervention—the w bid, (for old Kent) that he has ofter houn did as he ha made any bid at sick for any thoug this moment the s famed and remark have gone where and the weary are God, who is the I feeblest-minded a only with pity fo soul may be at re unmanly cause. and spite of the b voted his best on

> northward, and a but I will never us I think this is we can estimate dency. I will supposing that he any other light. tent with that, the principle of scope and suffic but that, and w Such are the Mr. Webster's of looking at h

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against freedom nis, against free in the United S port to Mr. Me great understan it appear that I ton. Is it so? a feeble cry. I

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corgia to Philadelphia, and is here before us She is not so dark as Mr. Webster himself my of you think freedem is to be dealt out in prothe whiteness of the skin. If Mason's bil used, I might have some miserable postmaster from of the District of Columbia-some purchase Mossre. Bruin & Hill, the great slave-dealthe Ca, ital-have him here in Boston, take Elis before the caitiff, and on his decision hure her off to bondage as cheerless, as hopeless, as mediable as the grave !

Let me interest you in a scene which might har Sappose a poor fugitive, wrongfully held as a let it be Ellen Crafts—has escaped from Savanshire one Northern ship. No one knows of her min is some board; she has lain with the cargo in the id of the vessel. Harder things have happened. Non have journeyed hundreds of miles bent double f the size of a coffin, journeying torards freedom. Suppose the ship comes up to Long wirds freedom. Compress the street. Bulk is broken ove the cargo; the woman escapes, emaciated with hunger, feeble from long confinement in a ship's with name as and with the tossings of the heedless sea, and ill further etiolated and blanched with the mingling notions of hope and fear. She escapes to land. ther pursuer, more remorseless than the sea, has en here before hand; laid his case before the offial he has brought with him, or purchased here, and call ne has orought with his slave. She runs for her life, fear adding vings. Imagine the scene—the flight, the hot pursait through State Street, Merchants' Row-your magistrates in hot pursuit. To make the irony of nature still more complete, let us suppose this shall take ee on some of the memorable days in the history America-on the 19th of April, when our fathers first laid down their lives 'in the sacred cause of God and their country'; on the 17th of June, the and of December, or on any of the sacramental days the long sad history of our struggle for our own Suppose the weary fugitive takes refuge Fancuil Hall, and here in the old Cradle of Liberty. the midst of its associations, under the eyes o Samuel Adams, the bloodhounds seize their prey Imagine Mr. Webster and Mr. Winthrop looking on, cheering the slave-hunter, intercepting the fugitive feeing for her life. Would not that be a pretty spec-

Propose to support that bill to the fullest extent, all its provisions! Ridiculous talk! Does Mr. Webster suppose that such a law could be executed Boston? that the people of Massachusetts will ever nturn a single fugitive slave, under such an act as that : Then he knows his constituents very little, and proves that he needs 'instruction.'

Slavery is a moral and religious blessing,' says somebody in the present Congress. But it seems some 30,000 slaves have been blind to the benefitsmoral and religious benefits-which it confers, and have fled to the free States. Mr. Clingman estimates value of all the fugitive slaves in the North at \$15,000,000. Delaware loses \$100,000 in a year in this way; her riches taking to themselves not wings but LEGS. Maryland lost \$100,000 in six months. fear Mr. Mason's bill and Mr. Webster's speech will not do much to protect that sort of 'property' from this kind of loss. Such action is prevented 'by a law even superior to that which admits and sanctions

Such are Mr. Webster's opinions on these four creat questions. Now, there are two ways of acounting for this speech, or at least, two ways of ooking at it. One is, to regard it as the work of a states man seeking to avert some great evil from the whole na tion. This is the way Mr. W. would have us look at it, I suppose. His friends tells us it is a statesmar ike speech-very statesmanlike. He himself says Vera pro gratis-true words in preference to word merely pleasing. Etsi meum ingenium non monere prompt the counsel, necessity compels it. The ne ty so cogent is the attempt to dissolve the Union in ease the Wilmot Proviso should be extended over the new territory. Does any man seriously believ that Mr. Webster really fears a dissolution of this Union, undertaken and accomplished on this plea, and by the Southern States? I will not insult the remost understanding of this continent by supposing he deems it possible. No, we cannot take this view of his conduct.

The other way is to regard it as the work of a poitician, meking something beside the permanent good of a great nation. The lease of the Presidency is to be tion. It is in the hands of certain political brokers. who 'operate' in presidential and other political stock. The majority of those brokers are slaveholdets or pro-slavery men; they must be conciliated, or they will 'not understand the nod' of the candidate -I mean, of the man who bids for the lease. All the llustrious men in the national politics have an eye on the transaction, but sometimes the bid has been taken for persons whose chance at the sale seemed very poor. Gen. Cass made his bid some time ago. I think his offer is recorded in the famous ' Nicholson Letter.' He was a Northern man, and bid nonintervention—the unconstitutionality of any intervention wish slavery in the new territory. Mr. Clay made his bid, (for old Kentucky 'never tires,') the same old bid that he has often made-a compromise. Mr. Calhoun did as he has always done. I will not say he made any bid at all; he was too sick for that, too sick for any thought of the Presidency. Perhaps at this moment the angel of death is dealing with that famed and remarkable man. Nay, he may already have gone where the 'servant is free from his master, weary are at rest; ' have gone home to his God, who is the Father of the great politician and the echlest-minded slave. If it be so, let us follow him only with pity for his errors, and the prayer that his soul may be at rest. He has fought manfully in an unmanly cause. He seemed sincerely in the wrong, and spite of the badness of the cause to which he devoted his best energies, you cannot but respect the

Last of all, Mr. Webster makes his bid for the leas d that bad eminence, the Presidency. He bids higher than the others, of course, as coming later; tide non-intercention, four new slave States in Texas, Maten's bill for capturing fugitive staves, and denunciation of avery movements of the North, public and priate. That is what he bids, looking to the Southern ade of the board of political brokers. Then he nods northward, and says, the Wilmot Proviso is my 'thunthen timidly glances to the South and adds, but I will never use it.

I think this is the only reasonable way in which we can estimate this speech—as a bid for the Presidency. I will not insult that mighty intellect by supposing that he, in his private heart, regards it in any other light. Mr. Calhoun might well be content with that, and say, 'Organize the territories on the principle of that gentleman, and give us a free scope and sufficient time to get in-we ask nothing but that, and we never will ask it."

Such are the four great questions before us; such Mr. Webster's answers thereunto; such the two ways of looking at his speech. He decides in advance against freedom in Texas, against freedom in California, against freedom in New Mexico, against freedom in the United States by his gratuitous offer of support to Mr. Mason's bill. His great eloquence, his great understanding, his great name, give weight to all his words. Pains are industriously taken to make appear that his opinions are the opinions of Bos-Is it so? [Cries of No, No.] That was rather a feeble cry. Perhaps it is the opinion of the prevailing party in Boston [No, No]; but I put it to you, is it

Before now, servants of the people and leaders of then. the people have proved false to their employers, and betrayed their trust. Amongst all political men who have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting, with whom shall I compare him? Not with John York; or shall it end as in St. Domingo? Follow Quincy Adams, who, in 1807, voted for the embargo. It may have been the mistake of an honest intention, though I confess I cannot think so yet. At any rate, come to that-when 3,000,000 or 30,000,000 of delaying an embargo, which he probably thought would graded human beings, degraded by us, must wade last but a few months, was a small thing compared though slaughter to their unalienable rights.

With the refusal to restrict slavery, a willingness to Mr. Webster has spoken noble words—at Plywith the refusal to restrict slavery, a willingness to enact laws to the disadvantage of mankind, and the voluntary support of Mason's iniquitous bill. Besides, at Bunker Hill, the spot so early reddened with the Mr. Adams lived a long life; if he erred, or if he blood of our fathers. But at this hour, when we looked

iantly for the rights of man. him the most conspicuous character of a reign so fer-tile in recollections? He, like Webster, was a man of large powers, and once devoted them to noble uses. Did Wentworth defend the 'Petition of right'? So to-day-it is a speech 'not fit to be made,' and when did Webster, many times defend the great cause of made, 'not fit to be confirmed.' liberty. But it was written of Strafford, that ' in his . We see dimly in the distance what is small and what self-interested and ambitious mind, patriotism 'was the seed sown among thorns'! 'If we reflect upon this man's cold-blooded apostacy on the first lure to But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din But the soul is still oracular; amid the market's din his ambition, and on his splendid abilities, which enhanced the guilt of that desertion, we must feel some indignation at those who have palliated all his iniquities, and embalmed his memory with the attributes of patriot heroism. Great he surely was, since that enithet can never be denied without paradox to so much comprehension of mind, such ardor and energy, such courage and eloquence, those commanding qualities of soul, which, impressed upon his dark and stern countenance, struck his contemporaries with mingled awe and hate. . . . But it may be reckoned a sufficient ground for distrusting any one's attachment to the English Constitution, that he reveres the name of Strafford.' His measures for stifling liberty in England, which he and his contemporaries significantly called THOROUGH, in the reign of Charles the 1st, were not more atrocious, than the measures which Daniel Webster proposes himself, or proposes to support ' to the fullest extent.' But Strafford paid the forfeittasting the sharp and bitter edge of the remorseless axe. Let his awful shade pass by. I mourn at the parallel between him, and the mighty son of our own New England. Would God it were not thus!

For a sadder parallel, I shall turn off from the sour features of that great British politician, and find another man in our own fair land. This name carries us back to 'the times that tried men's souls,' when also there were souls that could not stand the rack. It calls me back to 'the famous year '80'-to the little American army in the highlands of New York-to the time when the torch of American liberty, which now sends its blaze far up to heaven, at the same time lighting the Northern lakes and the Mexique Bay, tinging with welcome radiance the Eastern and the Western sea, was a feeble flame, flickering about a thin and hungry wick, and one hand was raised to quench in darkness, and put out forever, that feeble and uncertain flame. Gentlemen, I hate to speak thus. I honor the majestic talents of this great man. I hate to couple his name with that other, which few Americans care to pronounce. But I know no deed in American history, done by a son of New England, to which I can compare this, but the act of Bendict

Shame that I should say this of any man; but his own motto shall be mine-vera PRO GRATIS-and I am not responsible for what he has made the TRUTH; certainly, meum ingenium non monet, necesitas cogit!

I would speak with all possible tenderness of any

man, of every man; of such an one, so honored, and so able, with the respect I feel for superior powers. I would often question my sense of justice, before I dared to pronounce an adverse conclusion. But the lations of all legal provisions for the security of citi-Wrong is palpable, the Injustice is open as the day. I must remember here are 20,000,000, whose material velfare his counsel defeats; whose honor his counsel stains; whose political, intellectual, moral growth he nally free colored citizens of Boston and vicinity, and is using all his mighty powers to hinder and keep in part of those who have drunk deep the dregs of back. ' Vera pro gratis. Necessitas cogit. Vellem, equidem, vobis placere, sed multo malo vos salvos esse, licunque erga me animo futuri estis.'

the same author-yes, from the same imaginary and influence to the Bill before the Senate, which despeech of QUINTIUS CAPITOLINUS, whence Mr. Web- prives the fugitive of a trial by jury, in testing his ster has drawn his motto :- Ante portas est bellum ; claim to himself, and enables the claimant to drag his Capitolium scandet, et in domos vestras vos persequetur, petty, and consign him or her (as the case may be) The war [against the extension of Slavery, not against to a bondage beyond all hope of an exodus therethe Volccions, in this case, I is before your very doors: from-allowing the slave-hunter his oath, and proif not driven thence, it will be within your walls; hibiting it to the fugitive; which punishes with a [namely, it will be in California and New Mexico;] fine of one thousand dollars and twelve months' imit will ascend the citadel and the capitol; [to wit, prisonment, any one who shall aid or assist the fugiit will be in the House of Representatives and the tive to escape his pursuer ;-and the expression of his Senate;] and it will follow you into your very homes, [that is, the curse of Slavery will corrupt the of the public money for expelling the free colored morals of the nation.]

cantes; presenti pace leti, nec cernentes EX OTIO ILLO firmly the chains upon the wretched bondman. the 'horrid internecine war' which will come here, loudest heard in defence of the right. as it has been elsewhere, if Justice be too long de- Resolved, That the ominous fact of Calhoun and laved !]

istence of millions of men. To many men in politics, have suggested the question, What treason to liberty it is merely a queition of party rivalry; a question of in have I been guilty of, that such men should applaud and out, and nothing more. To many men in cities, my effort? it is a question of commerce, like the establishment of a Resolved, That Mr. Webster's recreancy to Free bank, or the building of one railroad more or less. dom, and total disregard of the sentiments of almost But to serious men, who love man and love their God, the entire North, but render more brilliant by conthis is a question of morals, a question of religion, trast, and still more eminently deserving our heart to be settled with no regard to party rivalry, none to felt gratitude, the efforts of that Spartan band of

us to answer. Will you deal with the question now, setts, Seward of New York, Stevens of Pennsylvania or leave it to your children, when the evil is ten times Hale of New Hampshire, Root, Chase and Gidding greater? In 1749, there was not a slave in Georgia; of Ohio. now, 280,000. In 1750, in all the United States, but Resolved, That the ties of interest and consanguing 200,000; now, 3,000,000. In 1950, let Mr. Webster's ity between the Northern nominally free colored man counsels be followed, there will be 30,000,000. Thir- and the pining slave on Southern plantations are in ty millions! Will it then be easier for your children to separable; in the appropriate language of Daniel set limits to this crime against human nature, than Webster, when alluding to the two great sections of now for you? Our fathers made a political, and a country, 'There shall be no Alleghanies between us; commercial, and a moral error—shall we repeat it? and despite the influence and counsels of Webster They did a wrong—shall we extend and multiply the Clay, Calhoun, Cass and Co., we solemnly declare our wrong? Was it an error in our fathers-not barely a united and unalterable opposition to the scheme of wrong ; was it a sin ? No, not in them-they knew African Colonization, as also to every other plan for

ror, in us to extend or to foster is a sin!

very centre of the shameful thing. 'Joint resolutions' God bless her-to whom we trust ever to prove loyal cannot save it; annexatious cannot save it—not if we Yet if her power is superseded by the National Govre-annex all the West Indies; delinquent representatives cannot save it; uninstructed Senators, refusing liable to become victims of the prowling man-thief, instructions, cannot save it-no, not with all their logic, all their eloquence, which smites as an earthquake bestows upon us, and which, his power sustaining us smites the sea. No, slavery cannot be saved-by no we will avail ourselves of; and Heaven defend the compromise, no non-intervention, no Mason's Bill in right!

THE LIBERATOR.

mouth, standing on the altar-stone of New England; anned in this matter, he afterwards fought most val- for great counsel, when we forgot the paltry things which he has often done, and said. 'Now he will rouse Shall I compare Mr. Webster with Thomas Went- his noble soul, and be the man his early speeches one worth, the great Earl of Strafford, a man 'whose bespoke,' who dared to fear that Olympian head subtful character and memorable end have made would bow so low, so deeply kiss the ground?

is great, Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron

"They enslave their children's children, who make

ANTI-WEBSTER MEETING

OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND

Agreeably to notice, a crowded meeting was held Belknap street church, Boston, on Wednesday evening, March 27th, the can behalf of others, as follows: —
William C. Nell, ning, March 27th, the call for which was signed, in

John T. Hilton, Henry L. W. Thacker, Coffin Pitts, George Washington, Jonas W. Clark, John Thompson, Robert Johnson. Thomas Brown.

On motion, the following officers were unanimously ROBERT JOHNSON, President.

HENRY L. W. THACKER, WILLIAM JOHNSON, JOES W. Lewis, Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM C. NELL, ISAAC H. SNOWDEN, Secretar

The Chairman, on taking his seat, invited Rev. Aled T. Wood to address the Throne of Grace, after which the object of the meeting was stated to be a consideration of and protest against the recent speech in ongress of Hon. Daniel Webster, misrepresenting his constituents, by recommending, among other mea sures, the surrendering of fugitive slaves, and coloni tion of the free colored American. He truste that the expression of this meeting would be such as the crisis demanded, and worthy of those who, being free, 'know their rights and dare maintain

The Business Committee was then selected, follows:-William C. Nell, Joel W. Lewis, George Washington, Benjamin F. Roberts, William Rich.

William C. Nell, in behalf of the Committee, sub mitted the following resolutions :-

Whereas, however deeply other classes may be in rested in the question of slavery, and injured by its existence and extension, it is still the colored race upon whom the burden of its yoke, and the galling prejudice that springs from it, bear with the most deadly weight; and,

Whereas, if the cruel provisions of the Bill for the recovery of fugitive slaves, now before the U. S. Sen-ate, should pass into law, it is our households and our lations of all legal provisions for the security of citizens, and even of the Constitution of the United States: therefore.

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of no slavery, are pained to the heart's core, in view of the recent speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster upon slavery, surrendering the new territories to the slave-Let me take a word of warning and of counsel from holder, and volunteering the sanction of his name victim before any United States officer, superior or population; a scheme of infinite wickedness, and Sedemus desides domi, mulierum ritu inter nos alter-

BREVI MULTIPLEX BELLUM REDITURUM. We [the fa- Resolved, That we, his constituents, remembering mous Senators of the U.S.] sit idle at home, wrang- the glow of pride with which we have read his famed ling amongst ourselves like women, [to see who shall speech on Plymouth Rock, denouncing the slave get the lease of the Presidency,] glad of the present trade, and his welcome extended to the Hungarian truce, [meaning that which is brought about by a fugitives, the eloquent echoes of which yet linger in compromise,] not perceiving that for this brief cessa- every heart, had nursed the hope that in the contest tion of trouble, a manifold war will follow, [that is, with Slavery, his clarion vioce would have been the

other Senators congratulating Mr. Webster for the It is a great question before us concerning the ex- services thus rendered them by this speech, should

floating interests of to-day, but to be settled under the Northern members, who, by speech and cots, have awful eye of conscience, and by the just law of God. to the present hour been found valiant for God and Shall we shut up slavery or extend it? It is for Liberty; especially Allen and Fowler of Massachu-

it not. But what in them to establish was only an er- perpetuating the God-defying system of American slavery.

Perpetuate Slavery, we cannot do it. Nothing will save it. It is girt about by a ring of fire which daily grows narrower, and sends terrible sparkles into the dueed into the Revised Statutes of the Old Bay State, we have no protection but such as the God of nature

the Senate. It cannot be saved in this age of the world until you nullify every ordinance of nature, until you repeal the will of God, and dissolve the union He has made between righteousness and the welfare of a people. Then, when you displace God from the will be, Liberty or Death.

There were three fugitives at my house the other the opinion of Massachusetts? [Loud cries of No throne of the world, and instead of His eternal justice re-enact the will of the Devil, then you may keep Slavery—keep it forever, keep it in peace—not till warmly welcomed by the Chairman and the meeting. Rev. Samuel R. Ward, of Syracuse, N. Y., editor A LATTER-DAY PARPHLET.-CHEST AND THE PHARI-He responded in a speech replete with 'thoughts that breathed and words that burned.'

Mr. Ward remarked, that Mr. Webster did commence falling in 1850, but for several years had been wandering from the path of freedom. He reviewed, briefly, his political history; his demanding of England gold to pay for the noble men who achieved their liberty on the deck of the Creolehis treating with Lord Ashburton for the returning of fugitives from Canada-his silence on South Carolina aggressions upon Northern citizens and seamenand his speech on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, which was the skeleton of his recent pro-slavery effort. Daniel Webster's beautiful diction and colossal intellect, viewed in connection with this unfortunate speech, found an appropriate illustration in the mythological story of Vulcan's reply to Venus, when she was discovered in crime with Mars-

Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace.' Mr. Ward alluded to the fact, that slave-hunters vere already infesting Boston, and other cities and towns in the North, as an immediate result of Mr. Webster's speech; and cited, in a graphic manner, ways and means successfully resorted to by many a panting fugitive for cluding the tyrant's search, showing that God was with the oppressed and against the

But our struggle is a mortal one: though friends may aid and sympathize with us, yet the sentiment is as true now as when first uttered—

'They who would be free,

We have always been true to our country, imitating the example of our fathers, whose unpaid services contributed to the nation's independence. Let us

now be true to ourselves and the fugitive slaves, and if those with paler faces and blacker hearts oppress us, it becomes us to be united in the Phalanx of Free-The times are portentous; then we to that one among us who shall prove false to himself and his people! As the Cuban poet, Placido, bared his breast to the soldiers, and told them to find his heart, dy-

ing a martyr to Liberty, let me urge you so to be ready in the trial hour. Resolve to live in Boston: live freemen in Boston, and die freemen in Boston. John T. Hilton commented upon Mr. Webster' treachery to freedom, and intimated that as the infa mous bill of Mr. Mason made no mention of color, any and all persons, including the Senator from Marshfield, were liable to be seized as fugitives ;to this complexion had things come at last. He allu

ded to the dangers of the present hour, especially in

Boston, and the imperative duty of all to be watch-

ful and valiant in the moment of danger. Other speakers addressed the meeting, among them Lewis Hayden, who awarded a grateful tribute to Calvin Fairbanks, the man who, for aiding his escape rom slavery, was incarcerated in a Kentucky prison

from whence he had but recently been released.

Mr. Fairbanks detailed a portion of his experience in assisting the oppressed to go free, and pledged himself ready and willing, at every hazard to join issue for the slave against his master.

Mr. Garrison arriving at an advanced stage of the proceedings, he was heartily greeted, and in obedidience to a spontaneous desire, gave his testimony relative to Mr. Webster and his wicked speech, glancing at the main points, and disposing of them in caustic but convincing manner. He rejoiced that the colored citizens had rightly appreciated the trying circumstances in which the speech and the preshe favored the multiplication of their means of vigilance, yet he deprecated all undue excitement, not apprehending that a fugitive slave could be recaptured in Massachusetts. He relied much for the safety of the colored population in a cultivation of their selfrespect, and its influence upon the surrounding community.

A peaceful war of words ensued between several speakers, on the most proper means of self-defence, which resulted in the general opinion, that, in the struggle for Liberty or Death, each would act as in his judgment the emergency demanded.

Benjamin Weeden reminded the friends that Mr. Webster had objected to instructions from any source but that of the people, and therefore it was most appropriate that this meeting, composed of that portion of his constituents most vitally interested in the setts delegation, and that the city papers be requested to insert the same.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

At a late hour, though many voices were ready still put, and they were adopted without a dissenting

ROBERT JOHNSON, President. WILLIAM C. NELL, Secretaries.

ACCOMPLICES IN CRIME-COMING TO THE RESCUE! The Boston Courier and Daily Advertiser, of Tues-day last, contain an Address to Daniel Webster, com-Boats were sent from the shore to their relief. plimenting him for having 'pointed out to a whole cople the path of duty, (!) and convinced the understanding and touched the conscience (!!!) of a nation! The Address is full of thanks, congratulations and panegyries, and is signed by several hundred persons mong whom are Charles Jackson, George Ticknor, Rufus Choate, Thomas H. Perkins, Jared Sparks, and Moses Stuart, Leonard Woods, and Ralph Emerson, of the Theological Institution at Andover !! 'Though hand join in hand, yet shall the wicked not go unpunished.

The meeting held at Plymouth, on Satur day last, to disclaim the atrocious speech of Daniel Webster, was not numerously attended-though the speech is universally condemned in the Old Colonybut earnest and excellent speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Briggs, Nathaniel H. Whiting, Dr. Duncan, and Ichabod Morton, and a series of stringent reso lutions adopted. We have not room for the proceedings this week.

gratified-and our readers will be equally so-that we are able to give, this week, so full and complete a report of the very able and comprehensive speech of Faneuil Hall last week. Extra copies of it, on a half sheet, for cheap distribution, will be printed, and may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office.

F Daniel Webster, in his place in the U. S. Senaie, advocates the scirure of all fugitives slaves at the North, and sending them back to stripes, chains, interminable bondage! Now read the pathetic appearance of the Fugitive Slave to the Christian, in our poetiful department, and, in the light of it, pass judgment when the great department, and, in the light of it, pass judgment when the great department, and in the light of it, pass judgment when the great department. apon the great 'devil-like '!

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti lavery Society will be held in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 7th. Its members and friends, in the various States, should begin early to make their arrangements so as to be present.

The report of Rev. Mr. Ward's speech, on ou arst page, was taken by the accomplis graphic reporter, Dr. J. W. STONE.

See notice of the Anti-Slavery Gathering at North Bridgewater on Thursday next—Fast Day.

sees on the Sabbath. By a Student of Divinity, sometime Student of Law. Boston: Bela Marsh and Redding & Company. pp. 72.

In the style of its composition, this pamphlet is obously after the manner of Carlyle-a model not worthy of special imitation or approbation. All that we can do, this week, is to give the title-to promise some specimen extracts next week-and to con the work as deserving of a wide circulation by the friends of spiritual freedom, for its keen rebukes, bold affirmations, and righteous testimonies. Read it

CONVICTED OF MURDER. After a protracted trial a trial which has created an unparalleled excitemen throughout the country, the Jury, on Saturday last rendered a verdict of Guilty against Professor John W. Webster, for having murdered with malice aforethought, on the 23d of November, Dr. George Parkman of this city. In view of the appalling amount of evidence brought against the prisoner-evidence which it was not in the power of his ingenious and able unsel to shake in the slightest degree-we do not see how any other verdict could have been intelli gently given. Sentence of death was pronounced or him by Judge Shaw, on Monday last.

DELIBERATION OF THE JURY.

Deliberation of the Jury.

It is understood that the Jury, after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for ten minutes. They then voted on the question, whether the remains were those of Dr. George Parkman. There was a unanimous, 'Yea.' On the second question, whether Dr. Webster murdered him, there were eleven yers and one nay. The nay came from Mr. Benj. H. Green. He stated his point of doubt, and after some discussion, he declared it removed. The family of Dr. Webster was not informed of the verdict the nightit was rendered. Friends, however, undertook the task of preparing their minds for it. The awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning, by Mrs. Wm. H. Prescott. The scene was most dertook the task of preparing the dertook the task of preparing the awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning, by Mrs. Wm. H. Prescott. The scene was most heart-rending, and the wails and shrieks could not be concealed from the passers-by. Every effort has been made by their friends to assuage the grief of the afflicted wife and daughters, who up to a late hour confidently expected an acquittal. A letter of concealed the statement of of Cambridge, including the Honorable Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor Norton, Judge Fay, etc. he immense crowd retired from the Court-room and s vicinity in silence, and without the least disturb-

DEATH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. The great Southern ullifier-the uncompromising, consistent, untiring advocate of eternal slavery-has paid the debt of nature. He expired at Washington on Sunday morning, inflexible, remorseless, unrelenting to the last. At least, three millions of slaves, six hundred thousand free people of color, and their posterity, together with the friends of freedom universally, have no cause to bewail his exit. His memory shall rot, or be remembered by future generations only to be execrated for his tyrannical and impious principles.

Washington, March 31, 1850. WASHINGTON, March 31, 1830.

Mr. Calhoun expired at 7 1-2 this morning. He roused his son at four, and told him he was failing, and directed him to look up his papers, the work on government which he had been revising. Mr. Vonable and others attended his bed side. He died calmly, and without a struggle, and in the full possession of his faculties. Mrs. Calhoun has not arrived.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Our friends in the Western part of the State will see, by the Notices, that those faithful Agents and iends of the Anti-Slavery cause, PARKER PILLSBURY and LUCY STONE, are soon to visit that section. We know that they will find some to give them a hearty welcome, and to aid onward the good work. Letters ent aspect of Congress had placed them; but though for either of them should be so directed as to reach Northampton by April 6th, or Westfield, April 13th.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

From the Buffalo Republic (Extra.) of Sunday. EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER TROY, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BUFFALO, 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M. BUFFALO, 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer Troy, from Sandusky and other ports on Lake Erie, attempted, at 2 1-2 o'clock this afternoon, to get into our harbor, but being obliged to desist, by the strength of the ice, steered for Black Rock to land her passengers. When just entering Niugara River, off the head of Black Rock pier, her boiler exploded, with a terrible report, which must have been heard for miles, blowing a part of her upper machinery and sundry of her passengers, the most of whom were gathered upon her upper deck, overboard.

As soon as the smoke and steam cleared away, it was perceived that her forward parts, immediately

As soon as the smoke and steam cleared away, it to him their entire disapproval of his course, and he therefore moved that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to Mr. Webster and the Massachuterially injured, but of those who were on her deck ! and about herboilers, not one escaped without more or less injury. It is reported by the clerk that 10 are certainly killed, and it is feared that an examination

of the wreck will discover more.

The wreck floated down to Black Rock pier at the further to advocate the resolutions, the question was put, and they were adopted without a dissenting put, and they were adopted without a dissenting blown overboard. It is feared, but not certainly known, that some of the passengers are drowned.

A number of physicians are now in attendance.
The Troy was commanded by Capt. Wilkins, and had about forty passengers aboard, and the usual comple-

P. S. A gentleman just from the scene, says he aw four dead bodies taken from the wreck, and two Three ladies were seen from the shore to drown

mes not known. Death of Governor Armstrong.—The Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong aied very suddenly at his residence in Boston on Tuesday evening of last week, between 6 and 7 o'clock. He had been in good health during the day, and was out on being so the after the common of t

and 7 o'clock. He had been in good health during
the day, and was out on business in the afternoon,
returning home about 6. He would have been 66
years of age this month.

He was sented in his parlor, conversing with his
wife, when suddenly he leaned forward, fell to the
floor, and expired almost instantly.

Mr. Armstrong was a printer in his early days, and
has always been remarkably successful in his pecuniover transactions, having amassed a fortune, which

Mr. Armstrong was a printer in ms early days, and has always been remarkably successful in his pecuniary transactions, having amassed a fortune, which enabled him to retire from business some years ago. He has been much in public life, having represented Boston in the General Court for several years, been Mayor of the City, and Lieut. Gov. and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth. He has twice visited ernor of the Commonwealth. He has twice visite Europe, and spent some years in London, Paris an

A Costly Ducelling-House in Duxbury, Mass., Destroyed.—At 12 o'clock last night, at the house of Hon.

Speech of Theodore Parker. We are highly tratified—and our readers will be equally so—that we are able to give, this week, so full and complete a seport of the very able and comprehensive speech of Mr. Parker, made at the Anti-Webster meeting in Canada and the Anti-Webster meeting in adjacent the speech of their clothing. Mr. Weston himself was coolinged to procure a pair of boots at a store near by. The house had been built about six years, and with adjacent improvements of shrubbery gardens. &c. adjacent improvements of shrubbery, gardens, &c., cost about \$40,000, on which there was only a small insurance. The fire is supposed to have of the nursery.—Boston Trav., Saturday.

A new daily paper has been issued at Albany, called the State Register, by Messra. James Fuller and Alexander Seward. It is Whig in politics, of the Anti-Seward school.

Deaths in the Mexican War.—The total number of ires of officers and men, of the regular army and rolunteers, lost in the war with Mexico from all causes, was 12,798.

terday, that the bodies of some eighteen passengers of the ill-starred St. John have been recovered and buried—as many more remain undiscovered. Among the bodies recently found are those of Mrs Haley, Dr. Smith, of South Carolina, and young Carson, of Dallas.—Montgomery, (Als.) Journal, 15th.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lee

whately, Friday, April 5.
Whately, Friday, April 5.
Northampton, Saturday and Sunday, April 6 and 7.
Westhampton, Tuesday, April 9.
Southampton, Wednesday and Thursday, April 10 nd 11.

Montgomery, Friday afternoon and eve'g, April 12. Westfield, Saturday and Sunday, April 13 and 14.

LUCY STONE. An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will

Greenfield, Priday, April 5.
Northampton, Saturday eve'g and Sunday, April 6 Easthampton, Tuesday, April 9. Southampton, Wednesday and Thursday, April 10

and 11. Montgomery, Friday, afternoon and eve'g, April 12. Westfield, Saturday evening and Sunday, April 13

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a vote passed by the Plymouth County (Old Colony) Anti-Slavery Society, holden at Ply-mouth on the 22d and 23d of December last, the members and friends of the Society are hereby notified that a Quarterly meeting of said Society will be
held at Cobb's Hall, North Bridgewater, on Fast
Dax. (April 11, 1850.) commencing at 10 o'clock, A.
M., and continuing through the day and evening.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and

Samuel May, Jr. will be present on the occasion. The meeting will, undoubtedly, be one of deep interest, and those who wish to enjoy a 'feast of reason and a flow of soul,' will do well to attend. Never was there a time when our cause bid more fair to tri-umph than now. Onward, then, friends of human-ity, for there is 'a good time coming.'

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, See'y.

DRS, CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. The Great Remedy of the Age.

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Erysipelas, general Debility common to Females, Cold Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Dr. Clark & Porter:

Gents.—I am very happy to add my testimony in favor of your Panacea. For over a year, I have been terribly afflicted with the Gravel. I cannot express, in language, the pain I have experienced. No time, except during my sleeping hours, have I been perfectly free from pain. Some days I have been in so much distress, that had it continued long, I could not have lived. Large quantities of a sand-like substance came from me every day, and when this was voided, the pain was intolerable. In this situation, I sought medical advice, but I took medicine in vain. Nothing which I tried for my relief produced any change for the better. I then, at your request, commenced on the Panacea, one bottle of which gave me great relief. I have now taken six bottles, and consider mysoif almost well. My system is wonderfully renovated. I am so much improved, that I can scarcely believe it myself. I now experience little or no pain. I have no doubt about the efficacy of the medicine. It is, in my opinion, the best ever got up. my opinion, the best ever got up.

WILLIAM HOYT.

WALTHAM, January, 1850.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: Gentlemen—Having i cough, headache and earful of going into a c -Having for some time been subject to Gentlemen—Having for some time been subject to a cough, headache and general debility, and being fearful of going into a decline. I was induced to give your Panacea a trial, it being recommended highly for such complaints; and I am happy to say, it has nearly cured me. I feel much better than I have for a great while. I have no cough, raise no blood, am stronger, and able to attend to my ordinary business. I think it a most excellent medicine.

H. FILLEBROWN.

ROXBURY, January, 1850. Das. CLARK & POBTER:

Our daughter, now nine years old, has been afflicted with Scrofula for four years. Several large and hard tumors appeared on her neck, and sores about her mouth and nose. She had a pale look, was poor in flesh, and quite feeble. The sight of one eye had entirely gone, occasioned by the scrofulous humor. For several months she could not see at all. Her case For several months she could not see at all. Her case was thought by many to be a critical one. We accept the advice of several eminent physicians, carried her frequently to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, used the various sarsaparilla preparations advertised, and in fact spared no pains to rid her system of the disease. But she got no botter. We were told by the physicians at the Infirmary that there was but little chance of restoring her sight.

We then consulted you, and took your Panacea, and it has produced a decided change in her condition. The tumors are mostly gone, the sores entirely cured; and, what is most astonishing, her sight is restored. She can now see as well as any one. Her

stored. She can now see as well as any one. Hor health is improving fast. We should be pleased to give further information to any one who will call at our residence. WILLIAM STEELE,

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: Gentlemen—Having tried your Panacea on my son, who has been afflicted with a scrofulous affection on the face and neck, and which, for a time, incapacitated him for labor, and believing him to be complete-

ty cured, I can cheerfully recommend it, as in my opinion the most powerful medicine before the world for the purification of the blood. Every one who has scrofulous humors should try it.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1849.

D. S. TARR. Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1

SAMUEL E. KENDALI, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House, head of State street, Boston.

David Mead, Jr., corner Union and Silsbee sts.

SYLVANUS DODGE, South Danvers. GEO. W. BENSON, Northampton

Agency for the Purchase of Goods. THE subscribers have established a GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE for the purchase of all kinds AGENCY OFFICE for the purchase of all kinds of useful articles, including books, and all other commodities of an uninjurious nature. Persons in the country, in want of such articles, by applying to us, can be supplied with them at the lowest prices, either by express or personally. Office No. 42 Bromfield street, opposite the Montgomery House,

C. STEARNS & CO. Boston, April 5, 1850.

Boston Female Medical School, Conducted by the American Medical Education Society. THE fourth term of Lectures on Midwifery will commence April 3, 1850, and continue three months. Tuition \$25. Directors—Willard Sears, Samuel E. Sewall, Enoch C. Rolfe, Dexter S. King, Simon G. Shi

Wendell Phillips's Review

SAMUEL GREGORY, Sec'y, 25 Cornhill.

MR. WEBSTER'S SLAVE SPEECH. IN pamphlet form, (with additions,) is for sale at 21 Cornhill, at \$4 per hundred; single copies 6 cta.

MACON B. ALLEN, Attorney and Counseller at Law, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NO. 6 STATE STREET (ENTRANCE ALSO FROM WASHINGTON STREET,)

BOSTON. MR. ALLEN also keeps an office in Warren Hall, No. 25 City Square, Charlestown, where he may be found, every afternoon, from about 8 o'clock till ovening, and, in addition to doing business as a Lawyer, gives special attention to all matters coming before him as a Justice of the Peace for the county of Middleson.

diddlesex.

EF Mr. Allen is the Charlestown agent for several

ife and Fire Insurance Companies.

March 29

Stis HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

10 Essex Street, Boston Particular attention given to Diseases of the Eye.



For the Liberator. TAKE THE CHAIN.

[Daniel Webster, it is said, is to receive a gold chain for his infamous speech on the slave question, March

Take thou the chain-though it be of gold, It will serve as an emblem, still, Of the magic power Oppression may hold O'er a boasted freeman's will. That golden chain may a token be, Entwined around thy neck, That the Lion of all New England's free Will follow the tyrant's beck.

Bear thou the chain where'er thou may'st go, O'er mountain, o'er field, and o'er flood; But, with thy vast knowledge, dost not thou kn That chain is the price of blood ! Yet thou has earned it-the chain is thine-By kissing the tyrant's rod; But, Daniel, remember, it isn't divine THY IDOL'S A PARCHMENT GOD. H. N. S.

How applicable to Daniel Webster's case! THE LOST LEADER. BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Just for a handful of silver he left us. Just for a riband to stick in his coat-Found the one gift of which fortune bereft us. Lost all the others she lets us devote; They, with gold to give, doled him out silver, So much was theirs who so little allowed: How all our copper had gone for his service! Rags-were the; purple, his heart had been proud ! We that had loved him so, followed him, honored him, Lived in his mild and magnificent eye, Learned his great language, caught his clear acc Made him our pattern to live and to die! Shakspeare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns, Shelley, were with us-they watch from their graves;

He alone breaks from the van and the freemen, He alone sinks to the rear and the slaves!

We shall march prospering,-not through his pre-

Songs may inspirit us,-not from his lyre; Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire: Blot out his name, then,-record one lost soul more One task more declined, one more footpath untrod One more triumph for devils, and sorrow for angels, One wrong more to man, one more insult to God Life's night begins: let him never come back to us! There would be doubt, hesitation and pain, Forced praise on our part—the glimmer of twilight, Never glad confident morning again! Best fight on well, for we taught him,-strike gal-

Aim at our heart ere we pierce through his own; Then let him receive the new knowledge, and wait us, Pardoned in Heaven, the first by the throne!

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE TO THE CHRIS-TIAN.

The fetters galled my weary soul-A soul that seemed but thrown away; I spurned the tyrant's base control, Resolved at last the man to play :-The hounds are baying on my track ! O Christian! will you send me back I felt the stripes, the lash I saw, Red, dripping with a father's gore; And worst of all their lawless law, The insults that my mother bore! The hounds are baying on my track ! O Christian! will you send me back?

Where human law o'errules Divine, Beneath the sheriff's hammer fell My wife and babes,-I call them mine,-And where they suffer, who can tell? The hounds are baying on my track! O Christian! will you send me back?

I seek a home where man is man, If such there be upon this earth, To draw my kindred, if I can, Around its free, though humble hearth. The hounds are baying on my track ! O Christian! will you send me back?

I'M OF THE BAND THAT TILL THE LAND.

BY JAMES STARKEY. I'm of the band that till the land, And draw from earth her store; Right happy indeed's the life we lead, While our days are passing o'er. Many there are, in riches far Surpassing the farmer's purse, While other pursuits may yield more fruits, Yet often bring forth much worse. We envy not the statesman's lot,

Still clamoring for his class : Nor his that fights for Glory's rights, At some redoubted pass. No risks have we on boisterous sea, Nor fears lest tempests whelm All we possess, without redress, While laboring at the helm. The truitful field its bounties vields. A rich reward for toil :

Be ours the trade to ply the spade, And deeply plough the soil We walk abroad o'er carpet sod, And flowerets kiss our feet, Whose odors rise to scent the skies-A tribute pure and meet.

To all we give the means to live, As brother shares with brother, And thus fulfil the holy will That bids us 'love each other.' Oh! life secure from guile, and pure! To thee my soul clings ever With all its might, in fond delight; To change from thee, no, never !

TRIPLETS, POR TRUTH'S SAKE.

BY BERNARD BARTON. Lat sceptics doubt, philosophers deride The Christian's privilege, 'an inward guide'; Wisdom is of her children justified'! Let such as know not what that boon implies, God's blessed book above his spirit prize; No stream can higher than its fountain rise !

For baptism trust the elemental wave: One Lord, one faith, one baptism,' still must save! Let those who, like the Jews, require a sign, Partake, unblamed, of outward bread and wine:

Let them whose spirits types and shadows erave,

Thou, Lord, within, canst make the substance mine Relieving, in Thy glorious gospel day, Types, emblems, shadows, all must pass away; In such I dare not place my trust and stay. Abba! on Thee with child-like trust I call; In self-abasement at Thy footstool fall; Asking to know but Thee, and find Thee all !

Reformatory. AMERICAN APPAIRS.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1850. To Andrew Paron, Glasgow, Scotland:
Dear Faiend,—I recently received a letter replete with deep interest to me. Your remarks on the Evangelical Alliance Convention, last season, and the efforts to rescue the first day of the week from desecration by carrying the mail, were deeply interesting to me. What a farce was that effort to get up an Evangelical Alliance: i. e., an alliance of Protestant priests against Catholic priests, and to strengthen and secure the dominion of the priesthood, generally Such a spasm of soctarian love can live but a day; deeper, more potent, and more humane feeling is beginning to pervade Christendom, and before it, sectarianism and patriotism-twin sisters-cruelty and injustice, must go down. You can scarcely imagine the anxiety with which the convulsions in Europe are regarded here. Well they may be, for ever movement towards freedom there is a rebuke to the tyranny that, for sixty years, has ruled this nation

The hearts of the conscience abolitionists are made have toiled, with ceaseless effort, through evil report, have toiled, with ceaseless eners, through the to make slavery the great, all-absorbing question of the age and nation. The desire of our hearts is now fully answered. We see in every movement of the religious and political world, the wisdom of those who, twenty years ago, first struck for immediate performance of such deeds of mercy as are necessary who, twenty years ago, first struck for immediate emancipation, and of those who have laid their all on the altar of anti-slavery. We have advocated and used only moral suasion as our instrumentality, eschewing all violence in our holy enterprise. We have taken and maintained the ground, in the face of the Church and State, that slavery was wrong, and whatever, in heaven or on earth, says it is or ever was or ever can be right, is mistaken, and must fall before the omnipotence of anti-slavery truth. The Constitution, the Bible, and what this nation calls God, have successively been thrown across our path; and our answer has been, if they sanction oppression, they are wrong, and must go down. No Union with Slaveholders, in Church or State, has long been our rallying cry for God and liberty. The abolitionists have stood aloof from a pro-slavery Church and State, and gone forth in the spirit of the apostles and martyrs, sowing the seeds of anti-slavery truth in domestic and social life. We have educated the people. They were in midnight darkness twenty years ago; now the sun of righteousness and liberty has arisen upon them, no more to go down till slavery is banished from the Western Hemisphere and the world. Would that you were here to feel inspired with the

spirit that pervades this nation now. You cannot feel it there. Only those who breathe the atmosphere of a revolution can fully appreciate it; and we cause of liberty, inhuman to the last degree, lost to are in the vortex of a revolution such as the world has self-respect, intent on the gratification of his ambi never yet experienced. Now is the hour for vigilance tion, at whatever sacrifice of principle, the tool of and entire consecration on the part of those who, in fact, constitute the sole basis of this movement—the Anti-Slavery Disunionists. Congress has now been in session three months, and not a thing has been done, except to discuss the question of slavery. Congress is now nothing more nor less than a National Convention to discuss slavery; the North pitted against the South, or rather, the South bullying the North, and notorious that the whole body of the slaveholders re the North cowering before the kidnappers' threats. gard those territories as well adapted to slave labor Clay, Webster, Bell, Benton, Cass, and many others, -that the war with Mexico was waged for the very are trying their hands at tinkering up the rotten old ship, the Federal Union. California knocks at the door, and asks admission as a free State. Congress is a question not merely of soil and climate, but also in a fearful dilemma to know what to do. Clay's political supremacy and arbitrary rule,—and that the resolutions for a compromise are but another effort of this arch-enemy of man to cast the North, bound hand and foot, into the arms of the South. A national call for Webster is made. He comes forward, and fails, as Clay has done. Both of them go for sarong laws binding the North to give up the fugitive and gives to every slave hunter the right to prowl slave. On this I hope they will stake the Union. slave. On this I hope they will stake the Union. Let Congress pass laws obliging the North to act as person on whom he may choose to lay his ruffia bloodhounds to the slaveholder. Mark! I know such laws could never be executed; for upon that point, the conscience and common-sense of the North have superseded the Constitution and laws. I do not believe one in the constitution and laws. I do not England, New York, Michigan or Wisconain could be bribed or compelled, by fear or favor, to aid in recapturing and returning a fugitive slave. Thanks, solely, to those who have, by the power of truth and North, without qualification, as having 'produced love, renovated the public sentiment on that subject; for twenty years ago, not one in ten in all the North

Tennessee, Western Virginia, Maryland, and other tyrants of the South, and their equally unscrupulous slave States, are waking up to the oppressions prac- abettors at the North. tised on them by the lords of the lash. Slaves are escaping in multitudes, and the slave-catchers dare not pursue them. They know the Constitution and law of the free colored population of the South, for the are a dead letter to aid them. The extension of suffrage to the colored people in the North is being ac- flesh ;-a proposition equally unconstitutional, cruel corded. The recent apparent defeat in Kentucky will be a triumph; it has already driven thousands there

5. In maintaining that four new slave States may to the high principle of immediate, unconditional emancipation as the right of the slave and the duty oppose their admission as such to the Union. of the master. A day or two since, I had a long interview with several leading public men in Kentucky. They assured me such had been the case, and that lusion to the atrocious act of the South, in seizing and slavery was doomed to a speedier death there than thrusting into prison, and frequently selling on the was imagined. They were all slaveholders. An attempt by Congress to compel the North, as States the North who are caught on the soil of the South; or as individuals, to aid in re-capturing and restor- and remembering to insert that allusion, in a tam ing fugitive slaves, would surely end in practical, and spiritless manner, only when he revised his speech

tion in every department of life. Ever since we had port, that 'covenant with death and agreement with a national existence, our religionists, politicians and hell, the Constitution of the United States. literati have been in a position in which they have been obliged to exert all their ingenuity to reconcile were Lucy Stone, D. S. Whitney, Lewis Ford, W. L. elavery with liberty, pollution with purity, concubin- Garrison, Addison Davis, and Jonathan Buffum. Alage with marriage, piracy with piety, every revolting though, in consequence of the severity of the storm crime with justice and humanity. Now, this is the the number present from other towns was less than leading trait of American character; skill in reconcil- was anticipated, the occasion was one of much inter ing evil with good, every conceivable injustice and est, and the testimonies borne were such as are needed cruelty with a God of justice and love. The priests to save the nation from ruin. of every name have led the way in this great enterprise of death to the life of God in the soul, this attempt to compromise between good and evil, between God and the devil. No man can speak against evil here, and in favor of goodness, without coming into collision with the government, the religion and God of Massachusetts, in the following words:— God and the devil. No man can speak against evil of this compromising nation and church.

This, dear friend, is a wonderful city, and is on the right bank of a beautiful river. Sixty years ago, nothing was standing where the city now is, except some Indian wigwams. The dense forest was unbroken. Now Cincinnati has over 100,000 inhabitants—
half of them are foreigners. Over 35,000 are Germans, all speaking the German language, and most of them none other. These Germans are engaged in of them none other. These Germans are engaged in all sorts of business; many of them wealthy. There are many Irish; the same here as elsewhere-improvident, warm-hearted, reckless, and always ready for a good turn of wit. The past year, about 300,000 this city, mostly for foreign markets—costing some six millions of dollars on the legs, and when barrelled, selling for eight millions or more. O the lard and pork of Cincinnati! It is amazing. Then small building lots, of 20 feet front and 100 deep, sell at 1500 and 2000 dollars, in the heart of the city. Some stores rent for \$2000. The Burnet House, now about to be opened, is probably the largest and best arranged hotel on this continent; nothing in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia exceeds it. The energy and activity of this city please me greatly. All is new and fresh. Every thing presents the elasticity, the busyancy, the bounding joy of youth. Old age

acts young here. There are those living here now who saw this place, and lived here, when there were but two or three log cabins on the ground. What change in the life of one man or woman! The trad change in the me of one man or woman of this city is immense, in flour, corn, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, pork, beef, and all produce of the soil, mostly down the Mississippi. The Ohio river—the dear, beautiful river—runs 1100 miles from Pittsburgh to its mouth, and over 1000 thence to the mouth of the Mississippi. It is 500 miles from this place to Pittsburgh. The first steamer was launched on this river in 1811; now there is a daily line between the two cities, for five and six dollars, and every thing found, and a daily line from this place to New O leans-1600 miles-for fifteen dollars and every thing ound. For twenty dollars, you can go from Pitts burgh to New Orleans-over 2000 miles-and found tables served with a variety that surpasses that of th Cunard steamers. But I will stop here, and recur to this theme again.

H. C. WRIGHT.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County A. Society was held in the Silsbee street Church and th Lyceum Hall, in Lynn, on Saturday and Sunday glad every day in this land. For twenty years they fum, in the chair. The following resolutions were March 23d and 24th-the President, James N. But presented, and, after an animated discussion, unan mously adopted :-

Resolved, That if one day is more sacred tha to restore to man his lost manhood—to redeem hir from chattelism, and to aid him to his true positio

sarily a league hostile to the liberties of mankind.

Resolved, That such a league is the present Constitution of the United States, which not only under it, but grants special powers and privileges to their enslavers, by which alone they are enabled to perpetuate their horrible despotism.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is rebellion again God, and treason against the rights of man, to take a oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States or to vote for any other man to take that oath. Resolved, That when a vote can be cast into th

ballot-box only as it is stained and wet with huma blood, the time has come to throw it away with ab horrence, and to be disfranchised for cons in order to vindicate the government of God and the supremacy of justice over all human combinations. Resolved, That the recent speech of Daniel Wel

ster, in the Senate of the United States, on the Ter ritorial question, is 'a speech not fit to be made.' Resolved, That in the delivery of this speech, Mr Webster has shown himself to be traitorous to the slaveholding oligarchy:
1. In repudiating the Ordinance of '87 as uncalled

for, and needlessly irritating to the slave-drivers of the South, in its application to the territories of California and New Mexico, on the absurd plea that it i not worth while to 're-affirm an ordinance of Nature, or to re-enact the will of God'; whereas, it South asks for nothing more than the repudiation of the Ordinance of '87, (no matter on what pretence,

in accordance with the declaration of Mr. Webster 2d. In giving his sanction to a bill now before Congress, which strikes down the right of trial by jury one in ten of all the people of Ohio, New and which makes it a penal offence, in the sum of or

3d. In denouncing the abolition societies cipation in this country—thus endorsing all the wick-Then the non-slaveholders in Kentucky, Eastern ed and malignant accusations of the merciless slave

4th. In avowing his readiness to vote an immer appropriation of the public money for the expatriation

be carved out of Texas, and it is not for Congress to

6th. In omitting in his speech, (while aggravation the injuries done to the South by the North,) all al to be read by his constituents.

It is fearful to contemplate the position of this na- 7th. In eulogizing as worthy of all honor and sup

Among those who participated in the di

JAMES N. BUFFUM, President. RUTH N. BUPLUM, Secretary.

DEDICATION. OF OBLIGATION, I DEDICATE THIS SPEECH TO THE

PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DANIEL WEBSTER. Washington, March 18, 1850.

The Latin may be rendered as follows :-Other things, I am aware, would be more agreea-ble to utter than these. But necessity, if not my own inclination, compels me to say what is true rather than what is agreeable. I should be happy to gain your approbation, but still more so to promote your welfare, whatever feelings you may entertain towards me in future. ne in future.

Land at the South.—At Charleston, on the 6th ult., the whole Delius grant, 136,000 acres of land in the mountain regions of Anderson and Greenville districts, was sold at suction for \$280! 7500 acres of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw purchases, Missispi, were sold at 26 and 27 cents per acre.

Texas.—The people on the Rio Grande countr have passed resolutions in favor of a territorial gov emment, as the people are entirely opposed to comin under the laws and government of Texas.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SWORD. EXPOSITION OF THE 13TH CHAPTER OF ROMANS. From an excellent work recently published at Oberlin, Ohio, entitled 'THE BIBLE AGAINST WAR, by AMOS DEESSER.' [Continued.]

For he is the minister of God to thee for good."

as far as—'This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears,' he will learn by experience how 'the rights of conscience are regarded, 'have a 'bright and happy (?) illustration of the true principle on this great subject,' and surely have occasion for 'devout thanksgiving to God,' if he is ever permitted to preach again.

again.

If he prefer to learn the 'true principle' otherwise than by personal experience, let him ask counsel of the Ohio Synod of the seceder church, who some years ago sent one of their number to preach the gospel to the poor at the South, who was tarred and feathered, rode upon a rail, and barely escaped with his life. Let him ask Rev. J. W. Hall, formerly of Callatin Temperson per of Powton Chile who add his life. Let him ask Key. J. W. Hall, formerly of Gallatin, Tennessee, now of Dayton, Ohio, who told me, in 1835, that it was his opinion, that if slavery continued five years, there would not be found a de-voted minister in all the South; and added, If I

all hopes of doing good, and insure us a speedy passport from the country.'

Or, if he would prefer different testimony, let him ask the New Orleans True American, which, in speaking of abolitionists, says if they come to Louisiana, 'they will never return to tell their suffering, but they shall expiate the crime of interfering in our domestic institutions by being burned at the stake; or of the Georgia Chronicle, which said, 'Dresser ought to have been hanged as high as Haman, and left to rot upon the gibbet till the wind whistled through his bones. The cry of the whole South should be, "Death, instant death to every abolitionist, wherever he is caught!" The rights of conscience are regarded!!

Let him ask I. T. Hopper, Rev. William T. Allan, Jonathan Walker, or George Thompson & Co.

lan, Jonathan Walker, or George Thompson & Co.
Let him call from the tomb the spirit of the fallen
C. T. Torrey, and learn how the 'civil ruler understands his province.' Possibly Senator Hale, through
his friend Senator Foote, could give him in the senator foote. his friend Senator Foote, could give him instruc-

But again it is asked, 'What does the passage mean?' Just what it says: Rulers are God's ministers for good to them that do good. They are simply God's servants, and can neither bless nor curse except as God directs. Their acts are so overruled of God, that whatever may be their design, God causes them to work for good to those who love Him. In this sense, the sons of Jacob and Pharaoh were God's ministers for good to Joseph. 'Ye meant it for evil,' says Joseph, 'but God meant it for good.' Nebuchadnezzar was thus a minister of God for good to Daniel, to Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego; Haman to Mordecai; Babylon to the Jewish captives, who did good by repenting of their sins, exercising faith in God, and peaceably submitting to the iron yoke; and were thereby so thoroughly humbled that God could make with them his captives, who did good by repenting of their sins, exercising faith in God, and peaceably submitting to the iron yoke; and were thereby so thoroughly humbled that God could make with them his cell, become acquainted with him, learn his history and his wants. Now that he is away from the world, is sober, and has ample time for serious reflection, I wish to give him good advice, and to put useful publications into his hands. 2d.—If he is poor, cannot help himself, and has connexions near, I wish to gather them around him, or to correspond with them, if they are distant.

3d.—If he is to go into court for trial, or for sensitance as he may need, by pleading in his behalf, or by giving the Court such information as will lead to a just view of his guilt.

4th.—If he is sent to prison, I desire to assist his family (if he has one) to obtain employment and

them for sons and daughters. See Jer. 31 and context.

In this sense, the persecutions at Jerusalem were the ministers of God for good to the apostles and early Christians, who were thereby scattered abroad, and went every where preaching the gospel.' In this sense, Nero was God's servant to the Christians at Rome, as by his most cruel and hellish personal desire to travel to visit and examine printings at Rome, as by his most cruel and hellish personal desire to travel to visit and examine printings at Rome, as by his most cruel and hellish personal desire to travel to visit and examine printings at Rome, as by his most cruel and hellish personal desire to prison, I desire to assist his family (if he has one) to obtain employment and bread during his imprisonment.

5th.—He is sent to prison, I desire to assist his family (if he has one) to obtain employment and bread during his imprisonment.

5th.—When the prisoner is discharged, I desire to food, or clothing, or to return him to his family and friends.

6th.—I desire to travel to visit and examine printing the discharged and hellish personer is discharged. I desire to assist his family (if he has one) to obtain employment and bread during his imprisonment.

5th.—When the prisoner is discharged, I desire to find employment, or to supply him with food, or clothing, or to return him to his family and friends. this sense, Nero was God's servant to the Christians at Rome, as by his most cruel and hellish persecutions, he gave them an opportunity to show the power of the gospel. It 'turned to them for a testimony,' and when they were clad in wax garments and burned at the stake to illumine Nero's gardens, they reflected the light of the cross, so that men could read upon it, 'Behold the sconderful love of God.' They understood the fulness and richness of the passage, 'Unto you is given the privilege, (for this idea is included in the original word,) in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on Him, but also to suffer for his sake!' They counted it all joy to be placed in these trying circumstances, just as Jesus Christ, for the joy set before Him, 'endured the cross,' and in view of his sufferings, says, 'I have a baptism to be baptised with, and how am I straightened until it be accomplished!' O that there were more who, by their experience, could testify that nothing so ministers to their good as to be called to suffer for Jesus! Those who have had experience on this point understand how wicked men, and wicked rulers, too, are often ministers of God for good to them. For further illustration on this point, see Fox's Book of Martyrs. See also Prison Life and Reflections of George Thompson & Co.; and were it not for appearing egotistical, I should love to give my Nashville experience on this point. I may at least say, that the Nashville Committee gave me the power of doing a hundred times as much for the slave as I otherwise could have done.

We are, then, to be subject to the powers that be, tians at Rome, as by his most cruel and hellish per-

remembering that all their acts are so controlled of God, that he uses them as his deacon, (for so the original word imports,) in conferring favors upon whomsoever He will.

But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the min-ister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.

Description, Ohio, entitled. 'The Biner acanses Was, by 'Anno Dansenza.' [Continued.]

'Pare ke is the minister of God to thee for good.' Again, Paul urges aubmission to the higher powers, from the consideration that they are sunphy God's ministers for good to those who do good.' It is said, this certainly means protection. Let us search and soe. Marmes says—

'The raler is a servant of God, ' * to protect you in your rights, to vindicate your name, person or property, and to gound your bliefly, and to see ourse to you the rights of your industry.'

And yet almost in the next pargraph he says—

'That the doctrine respecting the rights of civil rulers, and the line which is to be drawn between their powers and the right of conscience, have been long, and a thousand persecutions have shown the anxiety of the magistrate to rule the conscience and to concelled that the ruler had a right to control the religion of a poople; Church and State there have been one. The same thing was attempted under Christianity. The magistrate still claimed this right, and attempted to enforce it. Christianity resisted the claim, and the conscience. A conflict ensuel, of course, and the magistrate resorted to persecutions, to subdue by force the claims of the new religion and the rights of conscience. Hence the ten fiery and bloody persecutions of the principle on this great subject. The rights of most indicated the right of a religion to a free excersion was acknowledged throughout the empire. It is an anter of devout thanksgring, that the subject is now was considered and contemplate, and the laws provide it is not according to his own views of duty! Indeed! Think you, Misser and the content of the true principle on this great subject. The rights of the laws and contemplate, and the laws provide it in your laws of the law

LABORS FOR THE PRISONER.

NUMBER III. 'I was in prison, and ye came unto me.'

The second year of my individual labors for the prisoner has this day closed. Although I am not the Agent of a Society, yet it is due to the friends who have kindly assisted me, and who are interested in my labors, that I should from time to time make brief statements of what I have done, and what I desire to accomplish

when the whole gospel to my people, I could be accomplish.

Let him ask the missionary of the A. H. M. Society, who, in a late number of their organ, speaking of the curse of slavery, says—' But of this I may not note speak; ** to come out openly and avow hostility to the "sacred institution," would be to thwart all hopes of doing good, and insure us a speedy passport from the country.'

are kept in prison all the time. More than thirt thousand persons are in the prisons of the Unite States at the time I am writing.

What is needed, is some one to visit these for

his friend Senator Foote, could give him instruction as to proffered protection.

But enough of this. It would be easy to fill a folio with facts showing the folly of such an interpretation, saying nothing of Mr. Barnes's own contradictions, or of the 'thousand persecutions' he mentions as coming from 'magistrates,' the 'ten fiery and bloody persecutions of the primitive church, that 'the blood of the early Christians flowed like water, thousands and tens of thousands went to the stake, &c. &c.

O, how long shall the sword devour, before we learn where we can lie down safely, and be satisfied with the protection of the good shepherd who has given his life for the sheep?

Literal Meaning.

But again it is asked, 'What does the passage mean?' Just what it says: Rulers are God's min-

friends.
6th.—I desire to travel to visit and examine prisons, to give addresses on the subject, to correspond with persons who are interested in the condition and wants of the prisoner, to distribute publications, and to create, by the usual means, a correct public senti-

took Set water JOHN M. SPEAR.

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